RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIV NO. 145. BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 21 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
26 June	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sep.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 „	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	16,585
8 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A STEAMER ..	..

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
22nd June	DELTA connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
10th July	NAGPORE ..	Straits. China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, COCOBIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
23rd June	KAROA	East & S. Africa.	
23rd „	BAMORA	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.	
25th „	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi	

Owing to the Monsoon Season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA MARU	6785	24 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 22279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

KATNI FIREBRICKS

FIRECLAY BOILER SEATING BLOCKS FLUE COVERS

AND

REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 20418.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... „ 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . . . . BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced Gujarati UNDERGRADUATE TEACHERS, S. T. C.'s preferred. Apply personally to THE PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Kalbadevi.
A R3361

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS to represent Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., in H. H. The Nizam's Dominions on very attractive terms. Apply BRANCH MANAGER, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A 26806

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED.—CLERKS, CANVASSERS, AGENTS for a Tea concern, whose Head Office is at Calcutta. Apply Box No. 1716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3347

WANTED—A Gujarati-knowing GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE both with Sanskrit as Second Language. Apply to the SECRETARY, YUVAK MANDAL, Tarapur, Dt. Kaira, with testimonials and expected salary.
A R3349

WANTED two Graduates, one experienced as a Head Master with Sanskrit and one as a first assistant with Science. Apply stating experience with testimonials and salary expected to K. G. Desai, Manager, the Abrama Kharsad New English School, Kharsad, via Amalsad.
R3368.

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in U. P. and C. P. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or in Government Papers essential. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.
A26774

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with Honours in Sanskrit to serve for six months as Assistant Master in The Palanpur High School. The post is temporary at present, but it may be permanent after the expiry of that period; intending candidates may apply in their own handwriting with copies of testimonials etc. to THE HEAD MASTER, Palanpur High School, PALANPUR.
A R3357

LEARN MORE MONEY—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
M ME

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A part-time SCIENCE TEACHER (B. Sc.) for the National High School, Ashoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.
A R3341

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

ONE VERY SPACIOUS GODOWN AT SHOLAPUR STREET. Apply Box 1720, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3360

TO LET—Nice FLATS in Dwarkadas Building, Lamington Road, and Garages at Tardeo. Rents moderate. Apply personally to the Receiver, High Court, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R3309

PROFESSION.

PURE MERCURY PILLS, Rs. 20 each, lasting months. Miraculously tones up the whole nerve-system. Makes man a real man. Write PRABHASHANKER R. VAIDYA, Ghatkoper.
P R3371

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
P

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A PLOT of 4 acres and 2½ gunthas with a well at Talegaon, opposite railway station and close to the site of proposed new railway line to Junnar, Manchar, suitable for gardening and bungalows For further particulars apply to S. S. ERRAM, B.A., 286, Rastas Peth, Poona City.
G R3352

MATRIMONIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED with a view matrimony of a Mahomedan girl, respected family, well educated and accomplished, aged nearly 17. English and other subjects. Apply to Box No. 1719, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
MA R3358

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1398. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Vadeva St. Fort Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. basket Rs. 5/6/-, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F. R3156

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LAW, MEDICAL COLLEGE, SCHOOL BOOKS—Cheapest, C. HIMMATLAL, Popatwadi, Princess Street, Bombay.
L R3369

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TO FORD OWNERS

GET YOUR SPARE PARTS from us, guaranteed genuine Ford spare parts at the lowest prices obtainable anywhere. We defy competition.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES,
Opp: Opera House,
Queen's Road, Bombay.
26783

FREE CRANKCASE SERVICE.

RUN YOUR CAR up our crankcase ramp at Bellasis Road, and have your crankcase thoroughly drained and cleaned, and fresh oil filled.

No charge except for oil used.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
Bellasis Road, Bombay.
26782

1925 MODEL FORD CARS.

A few only 1925 Model Cars still available at Rs. 1,650. These cars are brand new and are only reduced in price owing to the introduction of the New Model.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD.,
Hughes Road, Bombay.
26786

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 26th of July, 1926, the business of the LONDON OFFICE of the Bank will be carried on at

22, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C. 2.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1926.
26744

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1925.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Rustomjee P. Bharucha and Mr. Velji Shivji, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 17th day of June, 1926, to 8th day of July, 1926, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI and COY.
Agents.
Bombay, 14th June, 1926.
26798

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

IT IS PROPOSED to start a new class at the above named Institution for training Honours Graduates in Mathematics for the examinations of the Institute of Actuaries. For particulars please apply to the PRINCIPAL immediately.
26818

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 2 Ambulance Motor Cars required by the Ahmedabad Municipality with stretcher arrangements, are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 30th June, 1926.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
18th June, 1926.
26825

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 3,000 feet 2½ inches Canvas Hose Pipe, of superior flax from 24 to 32 ply in rolls by the Ahmedabad Municipality for the Fire Brigade Department. The tender should reach the undersigned on or before 30th June, 1926, together with 1 per cent. of the estimated amount of earnest money together with the samples of hose.

Further particulars and specifications can be had from the Store Keeper.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Stores Department.
Dated, 7-6-1926.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
26826

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 9th day of June, 1926, under instructions from Mervanji Framji Bardi, the surviving executor of the Will of Dr. Framji Shapurji Bardi and Shirinbanoo Shapurji Bardi and the said Merwanji Framji Bardi, the administrators of the estate of the late Mr. Shapurji Framji Bardi, our client Mr. Nemchand Naginchand Vakilwalla was the highest bidder and declared purchaser of the undermentioned properties and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground lying and being on the North side of the Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 173 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7499 and Cadastral Survey No. 2886 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6520-6521 and Street Nos. 79-81 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Maneckbai, wife of Merwanji Framji on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the Girgaum Back Road.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house erected and built thereon standing on the Fazendari ground belonging to Cowasji Hormasji Shroff, situate at the side of the Cawasji Patell's Tank Road in Ardesher Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and being on the South and West side of the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 413 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7490, and Cadastral Survey No. 2885 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6522, and Street Nos. 83-85-87 and 89 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the Ardesher Dady Street, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and the house of Dadabhoy Rustomji and on or towards the South by the Girgaum Back Road.

Dated this 19th day of June 1926.

TYABJI DATARBHAI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
26823

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the B.A. Pass, B.Sc. Subsidiary, B.Com., B.E., Law and Medical Examinations to be held during the second half of the current calendar year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than Monday, the 5th July, 1926.

2. Canvassing, direct or indirect, will disqualify an applicant for the appointment of Examiner.

3. Forms of application and particulars regarding the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 15th June, 1926.
26800

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

THERE will be a particular check of Season Tickets on:—
23rd to 29th June, 1926.

Season Ticket-holders will assist by having their tickets ready to show at:—

Victoria Terminus.
Masjid.
Sandhurst Road.
Byculla.

As they pass through the gates in and out and thus minimise inconvenience and delay to themselves.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17-6-26.
26806

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOMBAY FLOUR AND OIL MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, by its joint Liquidators has contracted to sell to our clients the property, particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property, or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at No. 56, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claim and the same (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being at Mount Road, Victoria Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which forms part of a larger piece of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 129, New No. 16619, and New Survey No. 3642 and is computed to contain by admeasurement nine thousand two hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings and structures standing thereon and the machinery and plant in or upon the said premises and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded now or formerly as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the Victoria Gardens and partly by the property of the Sassoon Cotton Mill Compound, on or towards the West and North by the Victoria Gardens and partly by the Victoria Cross Road.

The land hereinbefore described which is "newly assessed" land is liable to and held subject to payment of Government assessment the present assessment in respect of which is Rs. 96/3/4 and will be revised as and from the 14th day of May, 1928.

Bombay, dated the 18th day of June, 1926.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
26819

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishanker J. Vaid, Shop No. 53 (B) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 312 of 1923.

LADHA VISHRAM, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) BABOO HAJI KALOO and (2) ABOO HAJI KALOO, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Jakeria Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 23rd day of April, 1926, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the rights, title and interest of the Defendants in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3139, C.S. No. 1615, of Mandvi Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3240 and Street No. 7-11 all which premises are situate at Tandel Street Cross Lane in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 5th day of July, 1926, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solomn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
26820

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 410 FROST BOX ICELESS REFRIGERATORS.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned the following goods:—

410 Frost Box Iceless Refrigerators.

MENESSE & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Story That Tells What Every Girl Fears.
Drama That Shows Where The Silks Come From
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME 6-30 and 10 P. M.
SPECIAL MATINEE Tuesday, 4 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will this day, MONDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot, by order of New Shorrock Mills, and on account of the concerned:—

7 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton.

Country damaged, lying at Sewri in New China Mill's Godown No. 8.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Messrs. Sheriff Devidas Canji and Dawoodbhoy Nensee, Trustees of the late will of the deceased Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy Messrs BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY the 8th proximo sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of leasehold land or ground with the buildings thereon situate on the east side of Parel Road admeasuring about 179 square yards and registered in the Collector under New Survey No. 1/3620, Cadastral Survey No. 792, Mazagaon division and bounded on the east by the property of Kassamali Jairajbhai Pirbhai on the west by the said Parel Road on the north by the property of Allarkhia Jivraj and on the south by the property of the Trustees of Damoderdas Tapidas Charitable Trust Fund and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1488 and Street No. 89.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the trustees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Kakubhai alias Bhagwandas Jivandas, Hansraj Jivandas, Babu Jiwandas and Jamnadas Vassonjee the last named a minor by his uncle and natural guardian the said Kakubhai alias Bhagwandas Jivandas being the surviving male members of a joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of themselves and Vassonjee Jivandas (since deceased) and by virtue of the power of sale vested in them under an indenture of mortgage dated the 20th March 1920 and made between Kanji Goculdas in his own right and as administrator of the estate of Jiva Visram Gopi, Premji Canji and Narandas Canji of the one part and the said Vassanji Jiwandas of the other part and on account and right of the surviving mortgagers and the heirs and legal representatives of the said Kanji Goculdas since deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & COY. will on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4/30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Fazendari land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting old Hanuman Street Cross Lane, admeasuring about 179 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1638 and bounded on the east by the properties of Purshottam Cursondas and Goculdas Morarji on the west by vacant ground leading to Gusavar cart on the north by the property of Premji Jeewe, on the south by public road called Hanuman Lane and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1425 and Street No. 119, 121, 123, 125 and 3 and now in the possession of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

Only two Plays! SHRI GURU GANESH Only two Plays!!

SHRI PITH SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI

RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ

WILL STAGE ON

MONDAY, 21st JUNE, 1926, AT 9 P.M.

SAUNSHAYA KALLOL

at VICTORIA THEATRE, at GRANT ROAD.

Mr. Raghuvir Saokar will act as Revatee.

RATES AS USUAL.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage

AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY

SPECIALLY ON ACCOUNT OF IDD HOLIDAY

On TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 3 P. M.

SWAYAMVAR

RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, DUPETAS, TABLE COVERS, CARVED BRACKET, MOTOR, CARRIAGE AND CART LAMPS, LANTERNS, TOOLS FOR WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st June, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror-door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of the Officer in Charge, Toshakhana:—Embroidered Shawls, dupetas, table covers, piecegoods, carved brackets, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of shirtings, jacconets, nensooks, etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

1 case contg. 12 pcs. (about 417 yds.) of Woollen Marino, 44".

1 case contg. 10 pcs. (about 349 yds.) of Woollen Marino, 50".

By the order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Liquidators for Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation):

One lot of motor, carriage and cart lamps, lanterns, tools for wood working machinery, circular, band frame and hand saws, gin knife, hammers, plaining and cutting knives, chisels, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO

31, JACKSON LANE, CALCUTTA.
Telegram: CHINAMATI.

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Asbestos Composition.	Mica Dust & Composition.
Barytes.	Plaster of Paris.
Block Chalk.	Quartz-Sand.
China Clay.	Red & Yellow Ochres.
French Chalk.	Red Oxide of Iron (Powder and Lump.)
Fire Clay.	Soap Stone (Powder and Lump).
Fire Brick.	White-Earth.

AGENTS WANTED.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

READ

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DAILY & SUNDAY

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ALL THE RAILWAY STATION BOOKSTALLS OF MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER & CO. AND MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAMS LTD.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN NORTHEAST

SIMLA, June 19.

The monsoon has weakened slightly on the West Coast of the Peninsula, but continues active in Burma and North-east India.

Dust or thunder storms are again reported from the Punjab and West United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, West United Provinces, Mysore and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, South-east Punjab, Kashmir and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Tavoy four; Diamond Island one and a half; Kyaukpyu three; Lahio and Silchar one; Cherrapunji five; Cox's Bazar two; Barisal and Dehra Dun one and a half; Meerut two; Roorkee three; Jagdalpur one and a half; Karwar and Mangalore two; Cochin one and a half and Salem one.

Conditions remain favourable for the formation of depression at the head of bay.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL AT BOYBAY.

BOMBAY, June 19.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1926	Total since 1st June, 1926	June 1st to 19th	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	3 38	5 63	21 50
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 00	2 46	7 17	21 93
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospita)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 00	2 09	7 75	
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 19th June 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m. 29.666 inches (-01 below normal.)
" at 8 p.m. (previous day.) 29.590 inches (-001 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.017
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.2 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.6 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.6 degrees (2.3 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 8 .6 degrees (1.3 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 74 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. W.
Velocity " " 8 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 138 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy -10) 3
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 3.33 "
" " " year 6.47 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 19TH JUNE, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th June, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab:—Skies are heavily clouded at Ambala and Multan and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the east and in defect in the west. Maximum temperature was locally above normal; the minimum was higher than usual in the northwest and lower in the east. A fall of nearly 15 degrees in the minimum temperature has occurred since yesterday in the latter area. The highest temperature in the province was 111 degrees at Hissar.

The United Provinces:—Agra reports a light fall of rain accompanying a thunderstorm. Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme west and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at the aforesaid station and the maximum alone at Agra. A maximum temperature of 110 degrees was recorded at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind and east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in the latter area and the minimum in parts of it. The thermometer rose to 113 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear over Central India West and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect in Gujarat and locally elsewhere. Maximum temperature was above normal in Gujarat and Central India West and in parts of Kathiawar.

The Central Procinces.—Raipur reports 0.21 in. of rain. Skies are clear over the northern districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in considerate defect except in the extreme west, where it is normal. Both maximum and minimum temperaturs were markedly in excess throughout the province.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.45 in. of rain, Mormugao 0.29 in. and Karwar 1.94 in. Skies are lightly clouded over the extreme north and heavily clouded elsewhere. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 89.6 degrees (2 degrees above normal) and the lowest 80.6 degrees (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is slightly drier than usual in Hyderabad and the adjacent districts of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in most parts.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan and Malabar and locally in the east Central Provinces and Mysore. Weather is disturbed in the east Punjab. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 1.86 in., Calicut 0.36 in., Cochin 1.25 in., Trivandrum 0.58 in. and Bangalore 0.17 in.

Forecast:—Dust and thunderstorms in the east Punjab and the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 18th June 1926 issued from Simla:—

The monsoon has been active on the west coast of the Peninsula, in Burma and northeast India, and has extended feebly into the United Provinces. Locally heavy rain has fallen in southwest Bengal and Orissa. Numerous duststorms have occurred in northwest India and the west United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, the Kumaon Hills, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east United Provinces, Coorg, and on the north Madras coast; while a few falls have occurred in the North-West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts were:—Diamond Island four inches; Akyab two; Toungoo, Dhubri, Shillong one; Calcutta five; Burdwan three; Hukitola four; Hazaribagh one and a half; Naya Dumka one; Cawnpore a half; Bahraich, Ratnagiri one and a half; Marmagao two; Karwar three; Mangalore one and a half; Cochin, Vizagapatam one.

Conditions are favourable for the formation of a depression at the head of the Bay.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
BalufstanQuetta	..	0	0.06	—0.06	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0	0.32	—0.32	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	0.12	0.87	—0.75	34.77
Lahore	..	0	0.57	—0.57	19.62
Hissar	0.04	0.04	0.77	—0.73	14.47
Ambala	0.05	0.05	0.91	—0.86	30.49
Delhi	..	0	0.98	—0.98	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.09	0.24	0.67	—0.43	26.90
Mainpuri	..				27.07
Jhansi	..	0.59	1.21	—0.62	36.17
Cawnpore	..	0.22	1.33	—1.11	35.92
Allahabad	..	0.10	1.37	—1.27	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	0	0.07	—0.07	3.68
Karachi	..	0	0.16	—0.16	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	0	0.69	—0.69	11.79
Ajmer	..	0.30	0.93	—0.63	20.65
Jaipur	..	0.24	0.96	—0.72	24.21
Kotah	..	0.11	1.40	—1.29	28.23
Mount Abu	..	0	1.29	—1.29	60.76
Kathiawar—	..				
Bhuj	..	0	0.64	—0.64	14.39
Dwaraka	..	0	0.71	—0.71	13.52
Veraval	..	0.06	3.23	—3.17	18.80
Rajkot	..	0	1.83	—1.83	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	0	2.67	—2.67	21.20
Gujerat—					
Surat	..	0.62	3.31	—3.29	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	0	2.26	—2.26	28.83
Deesa	..	0	0.65	—0.65	24.70
Central India W					
Neemuch	..	0.01	1.55	—1.54	29.19
Indore	..	0.10	3.25	—3.15	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore	0.02	0.42	2.72	—2.30	55.11
Saugor	..	0.80	1.98	—1.18	44.95
Hoshangabad	..	0.88	2.79	—1.91	48.83
Khandwa	..	0.12	2.81	—2.69	29.63
Akola	..	0.35	3.05	—2.70	31.35
Amraoti	..	0.19	3.74	—3.55	33.05
Nagpur	..	0.02	4.90	—4.81	48.97
Chanda	..	0.21	4.25	—4.04	51.9
Raipur	0.21	0.58	4.36	—3.78	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	..	3.38	10.09	—6.71	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.45	13.28	19.64	—6.36	99.98
Mormugao	0.29	14.77	20.75	—5.98	94.95
Karwar	1.94	21.64	25.83	—4.19	120.12
Bombay Deccan	..	..	..	..	..
Malegaon	..	0.38	3.07	—2.69	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	1.08	3.69	—2.61	22.35
Poona	..	0.88	3.16	—2.28	27.11
Sholapur	..	2.55	3.36	—0.81	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.39	2.80	—2.41	20.90
Belgaum	0.03	2.28	5.15	—2.87	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	2.10	3.48	—1.38	27.53
NizamabadIndur	..	0	3.27	—3.27	40.08
Hyderabad	..	0	2.98	—2.98	32.37
Malabar—		0.02	3.06	—3.04	
Mangalore	1.86	21.31	25.93	—4.62	125.68
Calicut	0.36	18.43	23.78	—5.35	117.16
Cochin	1.25	22.37	19.10	+3.27	114.51
Trivandrum	0.58	8.18	9.54	—1.36	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	2.69	8.99	6.40	+2.59	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	..	0.03	2.97	—2.94	41.59
Bellary	..	0.57	1.31	—0.74	20.51
Cuddapah	..	0.48	1.78	—1.30	31.23
Madras	..	0.40	1.32	—0.92	50.74
Bangalore	0.17	0.20	2.29	—2.09	35.37
Coimbatore	..	0.04	1.18	—1.14	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	0.55	0.86	—0.31	33.18
Nagapatam	..	0.02	0.74	—0.72	54.98

A Travancore correspondent writing to the "Hindu" says that committee appointed by the Press Association has decided that one of the existing papers should start Satyagraha, that is, defy the existing law, and conduct the paper without getting a license.

A public durbar was held on Friday evening at the Hill Palace, Tripunathara, Cochin, when Mr. Vernon, the newly appointed Agent to the Governor-General presented to the Maharaja "Kharitas" from the Viceroy. Heads of departments, judges and prominent non-officials were present.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 19.

Asia, Giacopello, Trieste.
Rena, Jones, Gothenburg.
Bandra, Himmings, Busreh.
Vareka, Halls, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

June 20.

Cape Ortegal, McMaster, Rangoon.
Jalavijaya, Beatson, Karachi.
Gurna, Hughes, Calcutta.

LOADING.

June 19.

Steamer Asia for Trieste.
Steamer Rena for Calcutta.
Steamer Homestead for New York.
Steamer Gairsoppa for Calcutta.

EXPORTS.

June 19.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—290 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 320 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 135 cwts niger seed, J Dayall; 100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Homestead for New York:—2 packages cotton and woollen carpets, The American Express Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste, V N Joshi; 110 cwts cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

For Philadelphia:—200 bales cotton waste thread, V N Joshi.

S S Kondekerk for Rotterdam:—39 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co Ltd; 4200 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmohamed; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, S Parmanand.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, H Nensi and Co.

S S Morea for London:—4 bundles goat skins, M Laduk; 330 cwts old rubber cut pieces, A Gulamali and Bros; 8000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 60 bales grey cotton rugs, B Mahasukhram and Co; 54 bales hemp, W Latham and Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 37 bales cow hides, Ladhabhai Tharia and Sons; 25 bales cow hides, P Hassam; 7 bales cow calf sides, L Tharia and Sons; 30 bales cow hides, 20 bales goat and sheep skins, A Abdulla and Co

S S Ehicnfels for Hull:—700 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 222 cwts myrabolams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Asia for Trieste:—220 bales cotton, F Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export; 110 bales cotton, A Khimjee and Co; 68 bales cotton, Textile Products Ltd; 8500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Venice:—1000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 630 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Piraeus:—2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Heimei Maru for Kobe:—48 bales cotton, D M Waghji; 400 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 72 cwts Colombo roots, E S Abdulkarim.

For Hongkong:—450 cwts gum olibanum, E S Abdulkarim; 25 cwts country wax, A A Chinwalla.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

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LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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PROFIT Rs. 51,00,000

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED ON WHOLE LIFE POLICIES: Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000 per annum. ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES: Rs. 18 per Rs. 1,000 per annum.

The Company's increasing popularity is reflected by

NEW BUSINESS	1923—Rs.	1,74,00,000
	1924—Rs.	2,37,00,000
	1925—Rs.	2,96,00,000

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 19.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day 3 points down in old crop and 5 to 2 points in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 3 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The New York market remained steady with no special feature. Should the weather continue favourable, we may see lower prices before the end of this month and consequently, we advise our friends to wait before effecting purchases.

Although a small decline was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened a rupee higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 339½ and gradually declined to Rs. 335½ on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses and Shroffs, and closed at Rs. 335½. Some Shroffs were nominal buyers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 335½ and going up to Rs. 337½ on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs closed at Rs. 337.

Broach April/May opened at Rs. 316½ and advancing to Rs. 317 on Shroffs buying gradually gave way to Rs. 314½ on Exporters and Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 315¾. Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 322½ and advanced to Rs. 323½ on general buying. On Shroffs and Commission Houses selling the market gave way to Rs. 321½ and closed at Rs. 321¾. Whilst December/January opened at Rs. 300 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 298 on general selling and closed at Rs. 298¼. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 250½ and Rs. 246 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

	Bombay, June 19.
Fully Good Broach April/May	317
Fully Good Broach July/August	337
Fully Good Bengal July	251½
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	248½
Fine Oomra July	322½
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	301½

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 19.
Bengal Superfine M G	270/75
Bengal Fine M G	255/60
Bengal F G M G	240/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	235
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45
Punjab-Americana FGM G	350/55
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	335/40
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/30
Pulgaon Fine M G	325/30
Arvi Fine M G	320/30
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5
Malkapur Fine M G	275/85
Khandesh Fine M G	270/80
Khandesh F G M G	.....
Broach Fine M G	340/45
Broach F G M G	315/20
Muthia Fine M G	255/65
Muthia F G M G	235/45
Dharwar S G	.....
Coompta M G	360/65
Westerns M.G.	300/10
Westerns H G	.....
Mirzi M G	350/55
Cambodia F G M G	385/90
Navsari F G M G	.....
Surat F G M G	380/390
Kadi/Viramgam F G M G	315/20
Dhollera F G M G	310/15
Kalagin F G M G	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th June, 1926:—

	Bales.
Cotton	9,045
	Cwts.
Wheat	8,030
Linseed	6,171
Rape, etc.	429
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,210
Castorseed	3.509
Rice	81,749
Myrabollams	2.881
Cottonseed	4.427
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,434
Juwar	1.719
Masur	37
Barley	100
Bajri	1,941
	Tons.
Coal	569

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations:

	Bombay, June 19. Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	6	9
Finix	No. 6½	0	7	0
Kiachand	No. 8½	7	3	
David	No. 10½	0	7	6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	8	0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	8	3
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	8	6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	9	0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9	3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	10	6
Japan	No 20	0	12	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6
Japan	No. 40	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42½	1	4	9

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 19,

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	230	2,89,833	2,93,193
Central India	574	3,69,133	3,20,531
Barsi and Nagas	361	2,17.775	2,00-939
Hyderabad-Gaorani		73,681	96,912
Berar		4,72,222	5,64,846
Central Provinces		2,44,455	2,65,851
Total Oomras	1165	16,66,079	17,42,272
Dholera	3,221	2,67,391	2,81,186
N.W. Provinces		1,29 398	1.31,781
Rajputana	233	1,04 620	73,384
Sind-Punjab		2.88,061	3.57,758
Broach	149	3,11,871	4.82,489
Coompta & Dharwar	2,066	1,23,306	1.39,913
Westerns-Northerns	852	77,987	75,699
Cocanada		2,212	1,202
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	329	48,553	29,262
Persian	91	4,319	4.692
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	949	66,715	51,214
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,347	3,487
Total	9,045	31,11,668	33,84,030

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 17th June This year	Last year
Europe	440	4,94,045	6,09,535
Japan & China	8,341	16,04,282	16,67,860
Coast Ports		21,894	20,047
Up country by Rail		55,508	13,918
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		20,966	76,934
Total	8,781	22,26,695	23,87,494

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 19.

	To-day's Opening.
July	9.07 +.04
August	8.90 +.03
October	8.73 +.04
December	8.65 +.01
January	8.68 +.04
March	8.71 +.02
May	8.72 +.01
EGYPTIANS:—	
November	14.85—.02
January	14.75 unchgd.
March	14.63—.05
	London, June 18.
Exchange Belgium	172.37

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 19.

Futures at New York:—	
July	17.83 unchgd.
October	16.46 +.06
December	16.41 —.04
January	16.40 unchgd.
Liverpool:—	

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.

Liverpool, June 19.

July	9.06 +.03
October	8.73 +.04
December	8.67 +.03
January	8.67 +.03

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 19.

Ready as well as Forward prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. The Market has ruled steady throughout in all position.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/6 per cwt.

S. S. Djawara Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June Sh. 16/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July Sh. 15/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July/September Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment October/December Sh. 15/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/10 per cwt.

Belgian Beet Sugar:—

S. S. Madura Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Wardenfels Sh. 17/4 peer cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Waternfels Sh. 16/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

British Granulated Sugar:—

S. S. Moriya Sh. 19/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

A scheme for establishment of anti-rabic treatment centres at Mandalay. Tavoy and Akvab is under consideration of the Burma Government in the Ministry of Public Health.

The three arrests mentioned earlier, have been made under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Two of the arrested persons are relative of two police Inspectors of the Bengal, C.I.D., one being an Inspector's son and another nephew of another Inspector.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay June 19.

Mill shares remained steady with limited business.

We quote:! Fazulbhoy 857/8, Pear 480, Indore 392/8, B. Dyeing 891-4, Century 376/3, Nagpur 51278, Swadeshi 482/8 Colaba 135, New Great 300.

Tata Steel remained steady. Hydro, Andhra Valley and Tata Power were steadier.

We quote:—Tata Hydro 1013/12, Tata Def. 80, Tata ordy 29, Tata Power 490, Andhra Valley 677/8.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	82
Baroda	50	4	83
Central Co-operative	50	7½	58
Central	25	1¾	27
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500	40	1690
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	428 12
Union	7½		3 8 XD
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10		11 14
Central India Mining	10	4½	25
Indian Cement O.	350		46 14
Katni Cement O.	100		55
Katni Cement D.	40		135
Punjab Cement O.	10		4
Shivrajpur	10	Y	77 41 4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	925
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	121
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	90
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	96
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	82
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	94
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	103 8
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	156 4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710 XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	71½
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		187 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		260
Scindia Steam			15—0—14—9—6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		677 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		980
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	118 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95
Surat Electricity	100		64
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1013 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	917 8XD
Tata Power O.	1,000		495
Tata Power P.	1,000		780
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbar	500		250
Fort	475		150
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	930
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		230
New Berar	500	80	855
New East India	1,000		1100
New Mofussil P.	400	40	515
New Prince of Wales	500	61	700
Volkart U.P.	500	40	685
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100		185
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		13
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	483 12
B. Burma T. Corpoation New	50	5	130
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	46 8
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0 4 0	5 3
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		170
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	330
New Union Floor Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	50	705
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	129
Tata Iron Pref.	100		59 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30		80
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		29
Thacker	50		125
Telephone	50	ly	29
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15		5 2
New India	25	ly	20
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c	900
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410
Alliance	100		40
Apollo	50		6 4
Assur Virjee	100		3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	891 4
Bombay Industrial	100		11
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	10	325
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	175
Broach Fine Counts	250		40
Century	100	20y	376 4
Central India O.	100	16	512 8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon	100		45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100		135
Coorla	100		140
Crescent	100	nil	181 4
Currimbhoy	250		300
David	500		350
Dawn	250	40	670
Diamond O.	100		
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10		0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O.	100		20 8
Emperor Edward	500		935
Fazulbhoy	250	25	857 8
Finlay	100	nil	115
Framjee Petit	1,000		500
Globe	100		25
Gokak	100	5	115
Gold Mohur	100		5 8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	175
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	392 8
Indian Woollen	50		2 8
Jamshed O.	250		65
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		97 8
Kilachand	25		4 4
Kohinoor	500		1000
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4925
Madhora Scindia	100		18
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		88 12
Madras United	250	15	460
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	1950
Mathradas	100		120
Meyer Sassoon	100		85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	140
New Great Eastern	300	10y	300
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70
Pearl	250	12	480
Phoenix	100	10	400
Premier	100		40
Sassoon Cotton	100		10
Sassoon Silk	500		575
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7600
Simplex	250		115
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		35
Standard	500	40	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	482 8
Swan	100	8	130
Tata Mill O.	500		115
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2000
Vishnu P.	500	35	560
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, June 15

Ahmedabad				415
Bombay Cotton				315
Bombay Dyeing	892-8	892-8	886-4	891-4
Century				376-4
Central India				512-8
Colaba Land	132-8	135	132-8	135
Crescent				180
Edward Sassoon				130
Fazulbhoy	856-4	858-12	853-12	857-8
Finalay				117-8
Globe				45
Gokak				115
Indian Bleaching				175
Indore Malwa				392-8
Kohinoor				1000
Madhowjee				90
Mathuradas				120
Meyer Sassoon				85
Mysore				110
New Great	297-8	300	296-4	300
Pearl	477-8	481-4	477-8	480
Pabany				220
Phoenix				400
Simplex				116-4
Swadeshi				482-8
Swan Mills				132-8
Tata Mill				115
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				185
Bombay Steam				187 8
Tram Co. Ord.	117 8	118-12	116-14	118-12
Bundi Coment				11-12
Central India Mining				25
Indian Coment				46-4
Katni Coment Ord.				55
Shivarajpur				41-4
Tata Hydro	1010	1015	1003-12	1013-12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	29	29-4	28-8	29
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	82-8	85	78-12	80

N. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT

New York, May 20.

COTTON.

Nothing in the action of the market during the past week calls for extended comment. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range being almost entirely under the influence of day to day weather developments. Temperatures averaged from 3 to 8 degrees below normal, retarding germination and growth, and while beneficial showers were reported in parts of the eastern belt, they were insufficient to relieve the unfavourable droughty conditions which for some time have prevailed in that territory. The Weekly Weather Report published yesterday clearly indicated that, as yet, the new crop has made but little progress towards overcoming the handicap of a late start and, in consequence, the outlook is regarded by the majority of traders as too uncertain to warrant extensive operations on either side of the market.

Apart from the somewhat unfavourable aspect of new crop prospects there is, at present, nothing in the general situation to encourage a belief in materially higher prices. Not for a long time have European conditions appeared to be more depressing. Domestic consumption last month was only 575,799 bales against 634,593 bales in March and 596.541 bales in April 1925. The world's visible supply of American cotton exceeds that of a year ago by more than 1,000,000 bales. The Crop Reporting Board has issued a revised estimate of the area of cotton in cultivation on June 25th, 1925, their preliminary estimate of 46,448,000 acres being increased to 48,090,000 acres. The importance of this revision lies in the fact that it will form the basis on which this year's officially estimated increase or decrease in acreage will be figured. In o first crop report of the season, published on April 29th, our correspondents indicated a decrease in acreage of 2 per cent. This percentage, applied to 48,090,000 acres, points to the possibility of 47,123,200 acres being planted to cotton this year and not 46,519,500 acres the area shown in our report, based on last season's official preliminary estimate.

In view of the bearish significance of the above factors, the steadiness of the market is somewhat remarkable. The following facts, however, should not be overlooked; present prices are approximately five cents below those of a year ago, this decline apparently fully discounting the prospective carry-over and current ideas regarding the new crop acreage; the United States Secretary of Agriculture recently called attention to an estimate that more than 1,000,000 bales of the present crop was of less than 7/8-inch staple, emphasizing the need for a large production of good spinnable cotton next season; sales in southern spot markets and exports, despite pessimistic foreign advices, continue their recent improvement relative to last year; reports from domestic cotton goods markets show a slightly improved tone and, owing to the curtailment now in effect, stocks are no longer likely to accumulate; trade conditions throughout the country are on a healthy basis and, according to the United States Employment Service, the present employment outlook is encouraging in practically all lines of industry, an indication that no marked falling off in the ultimate consumption of cotton may be anticipated.

We realize that, until the new crop situation becomes more clearly defined, pronounced views egarding the future trend of prices are inadvisable but we think that, in the absence of any considerable improvement in weather conditions, conservative purchases on recessions are likely to prove profitable.

THE T MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates of Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, June 19. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	4	0
Brass, English	1½	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	4	0
Brass, English	2	57	4	0
Brass, German	¾	56	12	0
Brass, German	2	55	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, June 19. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	¾	58	4	0
Copper German	1	60	0	0
Copper German	1¼	60	0	0
Panchteea joint		28	8	0
Copper English Bars		52	8	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		23	4	0
Lead Rangoni		24	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59	12	0

THE SOLE IS THE SOUL

OF A GOOD FOOTWEAR

What percentage of so-called DURABLE shoes offered for sale justify the claim?

Durability depends upon the bottom stock to a great extent.

Make sure that you are not purchasing shoes made from porous, half tanned buffalo hide which is not impervious to moisture.

Bata

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(Made in Czechoslovakia)

is made from carefully selected, full tanned and dressed machine pressed. European bull hides and are guaranteed to stand fair amount of rough wear.

Return it to the nearest "Bata" dealer if it fails to give you reasonable service.

BLACK BOX CALF, Welted, Rubber Heel, Invisible Eyelets. Medium Toe .. Rs. 10-15

BROWN CALF Welted, Rubber Heel, Invisible Eyelets. Midium Toe .. Rs. 11-15

PAT_NT LEATHER Welted, Invisible Eyelets, Pointed Toe .. .. .. Rs. 13-15

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 19.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent Rs. 76/10.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/38 Rs. 94/.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945/55 Rs. 107/10.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Fdee) due 1932 Rs. 108.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/.

6 per cent Municipal due 1949/49 Rs. Rs. 103/.

Tone of Market:—Steady on bulls buying.

4 per cent Loan 1960/70 Rs. 87/6.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance in Dist. Treasuries: 28th Feby. 1926, 2.68.16; 31st March 1926, 3.69.37; 30th April 1926, 2.53.41; 31st May 1926, 2.43.37.

Balance with the Imperial Bank of India 18th Feby. 1926. 13.85.96; 31st March 1926, 21.46.38; 30th April 1926, 13.05.48; 31st May 1926, 14.83.26.

Total balance on 28th Feby. 1926, 16.54.12 31st March 1926, 25.15.75. 30th April 1926, 15.58.89. 31st May 1926 17.26.63.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 24.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SHRI NARNARAYEN TEMPLE PATOTSAV.

The annual anniversery of Shri Narnarayen Temple in "Zaver Baug" Kalbadevi Road, will be celebrated to-morrow (Monday). There will be "satsang" in the morning and night and "Shri Hari Kirtan" between 6 to 8 p.m.

LECTURE ON "INFLUENZA".

Dr. B. G. Vad will deliver second lecture of his series of Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship lectures on "Influenza, with special reference to the last Pandemic", in the Anatomy Theatre, Grant Medical College, to-day (Monday), at 3-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

"COMING OF THE WORLD TEACHER".

Under the auspices of the Order of the Star in the East, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture on "The Coming of the World Teacher" on Friday (the 25th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, when Dr. V. S. Trilokeker will preside.

BAKR-ID NAMAZ.

The Bakr-id prayer on the Maidan posite the Bombay Municipal Office will gin exactly at 7 a.m. (B. T.) to-morrow uesday). Arrangements for tents, prayer ets, water-tanks and pots have been le.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

concert programme will be broadcast by Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (day), at 6-45 p.m. Sign 2 FV. Length 387 Metres. The progname wonsist of Vocal and Instrumental M

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION.

Ambay Government Gazette Extraordi published on Saturday gives the folle dates in connection with the filling of tacancy caused in the Legislative Asse by reason of the resignation of Mr. . Cocke.

We day, (30th June) Receipt of nominations.

Tues (6th July) Scrutiny of nomination p

Thur (29th July) 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. voting.

Mond (9th August) 12 noon, at the office of Collector of Bombay Counting of votes

HOSPITAL EMPLOYEE'S SUICIDE.

An Ambulance orderly named Nandlal Bhagate working in the Indian Station Hospital, Marine Lines, Bombay committed suicide on Sunday morning by hanging by means of a knotted under the left ear. The Hospital authorities on coming to know it intimated the police who removed the body to the mortuary.

The cause of suicide is not known.

WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

Details of the fatal "sigri" accident were narrated before the Coroner's Court on Sunday morning when an inquest touching the death of Tulsa wife of one Yatiraja Naikkar was held.

It appeared that the deceased lived with her husband who is a fitter at Love Lane, Mazagon. On the noon of the 12th inst, the deceased poured some kerosene oil in the charcoal chula to light it for preparing a cup of tea. The quantity thrown in the "chula" was inadvertently more, and when it was highted the flames rose up. The sari of the deceased was just near the "chula" caught fire before she could do anything, she was enveloped in flames. As she cried out for help her husband who was sleeping in the room woke up and tried to extinguish the flames. The deceased who had received severe burns all over the body was removed to the Hospital where she died on Saturday

Medical opinion showed that death was caused due to septic action following burns on the body and shock.

The jury returned a verdict of death by shock following accidental burns.

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Prices and particulars sent only on receipt of complete details and full specification.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 19.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs 1260.
Bank's buing 3 M/s D A Frcs 1330.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1315.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 129.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125.

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 154¾.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 202½.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols 4.86-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs 174.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs 171.50.
London—Rome Liras 134.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Quiet—dull.

London, June 19.

Tele. Transfers	1/5 31/32
Bar Gold	£4/4/11½
Bar Silver Spot	30 7/16

Tone:—Quietly steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 19.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/s	.....
Fcs. Demand	.....
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	154¾
Shanghai	202½
Japan	129½
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 19.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3½ per cent.
Money 1 Month 3 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2½ per cent.
Money 6 Months 2½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easier.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, June 19.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/7/3.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/7/3.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21/11/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/13/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/14/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69/0/0.

London, June 18.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 30-7.
Silver forward d. 30-7.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Quiet. Buyers scarce. America sold. Dull but undertone steady.

DASTARDLY ASSAULT ON WOMAN

ASSAILANT ARRESTED

On Saturday morning at about 8 o'clock a dastardly assault was committed on a Mahomedan woman named Chandbibi by a hawker in the Crawford Market as a result of which she is lying in a precarious condition in G. T. Hospital. It appears that the assailant Syed Yasim had kept Chandbibi as his mistress but was not supporting her for the last two months. The woman, therefore, left Yasim which enraged him. On Saturday morning while she was making purchases in the Crawford Market, Yasim came from behind and stabbed her in the abdomen. She fell down unconscious and was removed to G. T. Hospital. Her condition having assumed serious condition Mr. N. T. Jungalwala was sent for to record her dying deposition The police have arrested the assailant.

LANCASHIRE V. AUSTRALIANS

LONDON, June 19.

In a match between the Lancashire and the Australians at Manchester, which began to-day, the home team batting first, was dismissed for 149 (Hallows 85, Mailey seven for 74). The Australians then going in had scored 124 for 5 wickets (Macartney 62 not out) when stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter's Special.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

PARSI GYMKHANA VS. THE IMPERIAL BANK.

The Parsi Gymkhana met the Imperial Bank C. C. in a whole day match on the home ground on Sunday and some really good cricket was witnessed. The home team batting collected a total of 172 runs to which the visitors replied with 129 for the loss of seven wickets. The visiting team included such veterans as L. P. Jai, B. Kalapesi, S. Colah, J. Elchidana and S. Rasool.

For the home team M. R. Adenwalla and M. D. Marshall were responsible for 41 and 36 runs respectively. Adenwalla who hit 8 fours was playing an attractive innings when he was caught by Colah off Kalapesi. Marshall who went in sixth defied the attempts of the opposing bowlers to get rid of him and remained undefeated scoring 36 in a steady let-runs-come style.

The visitors began their innings at 4-20 with L. P. Jai and Elchidana. Both the batsmen were scoring freely. When Jai reached his 21 he was caught by Contractor off Daruwalla, and a little later Elchidana was disposed off by Vatcha, Suntoke bringing off a neat catch. S. Rasool who was the seventh man in, very materially helped his side by scoring 42 runs which included four fours and one six. He played a dashing game and remained unbeaten with B. Kalapesi when stumps were drawn. The match ended in a draw.

Scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

J H Madon 1, M R Adenwalla 41, H J Engineer 3, F E Kapadia 22, H N Contractor 11, N D Marshall (not out) 36, S M Chothia 15, B J Saklatwalla 11, P N Daruwalla 10, R H Bulsara 0, M B Vatcha 14, extras 8. Total 172.

Bowling:—B Kalapesi 3 wickets for 51 runs; G Rasool 2 wickets for 93 runs; J Mistry 3 wickets for 20 runs.

IMPERIAL BANK.

L P Jai 21, J Elchidana 23, F Badshah 1, S Colah 13, F Pavri 17, J D'Souza 3, S Rasool (not out) 42, G Wilson 4, B Kalapesi (not out) 4, K Rane and J. Mistry did not bat, extra 1. Total (for 7 wickets) 129.

Bowling:—H Engineer 3 wickets for 24 runs; M Vatcha 2 wickets for 43 runs; P Daruwalla 1 wicket for 38 runs; R Bulsara no wicket for 23 runs.

NEW HINDU C. C. VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

NEW HINDU C. C.

Sitab 26, Sawant 4, Keny 18, Date 49, Shote 15, Munday 7, Samarth 2, Parker 29, Bhagwandas 19, Anandrao (not out) 11, Gawker 4, extras 7. Total 191.

Bowling:—Mahamood 6 wickets for 73 runs; Kazi 2 wickets for 52 runs; Nazir no wicket for 9 runs; Gulamali 2 wickets for 73 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

T C Jani 0, G M Sheikh 39, A A A Fyzee 0, K H Contractor 19, Syed Md. Shah 2, A G Kazi 13, Nazir Sani 3, G M Lakhani 15, Gulamali 13, Sheikh Mahmood (not out) 6, P B Erfani (not out) 2, extras 26. Total (for 9 wickets) 132.

Bowling:—Samarth 3 wickets for 19 runs; Parker 2 wickets for 30 runs; Bhagwandas 3 wickets for 30 runs; Shete 1 wicket for 19 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. FORT VIJAYA C. C.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K G Pardeshi 36, C M Rana 33, D L Pupala 41, B H Paralkar 2, H A Mahale 11, C H Chandarana 6, R R Wadker 10, C N Mehta (not out) 40, G B Girkar 14, V V Joshi (not out) 10, R. V. Kothare did not bat, extras 4. Total 207.

Bowling:—B D Jog 3 wickets for 71 runs; Jamnadas 2 wickets for 50 runs; Mukadam 2 wickets for 76 runs; Mukadam (Jr) 1 wicket for 6 runs.

FORT VIJAYA C. C.

T P Kapadia 8, N D Engineer 13, C M Gandhi 18, B D Jog 54, S P Kapadia 2, Jamnadas 16, D Mucadam 1, Vallabdas 10, K Mucadam (not out) 17, Desai 1, Rajanasha (not out) 0, extras 6. Total (for 9 wickets) 146.

Bowling:—V V Joshi 5 wickets for 24 runs; Kothare 3 wickets for 54 runs; C M Rana 1 wicket for 29 runs; Wadkar no wicket for 16 runs; Pardeshi no wicket for 17 runs.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

PARSI GYMKHANA VS. F. F. CAMPBELL & CO.

The match played yesterday between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. resulted in a win for the home team by a margin of 20 runs.

The Parsi Gymkhana went in first and scored a total of 131 runs, the chief contribution being of 40 by N. B. Cooper, who was lucky in being dropped twice before he was clean bowled by Mackintosh. E. Mistry and Suntoke also scored 18 and 17 respectively. Cooper hit in his forty runs four fours and two sixes.

The visitors were all disposed of for 111 runs, Bulsara of the Gymkhana being responsible for six wickets for 48. Contractor and Jenkins were the only batsmen who could do something for their side and they scored 24 and 30 respectively. Jenkins was unfortunate to be stumped by Saklatwalla off Bulsara.

For the visitors, Pogson captured 5 of the Gymkhana wickets for 75 runs.

Scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

J H Madon 14, F D Wadia 12, H J Engineer 10, H S Irani 0, N B Cooper 40, M J Vakil 7, P N Daruwalla 7, E Mistry 18, A K Suntoke 17, B J Saklatwalla 5, R H Bulsara not out 0, extra 1. Total 131.

BOWLING.

Pogson5 wickets for 75 runs; J Singara 1 wicket for 27 runs; Lily 1 wicket for 20 runs; Mackintosh 2 wickets for 8 runs.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO.

Rodrigues 6, Cane 5, Jehangir 10, Lily 11, Mackintosh 3, Pogson 5, Contractor 24, Jenkins 30, Khan Vazir 13, Wamanrao 0, Hate not out 0, extras 4. Total 111.

BOWLING.

Engineer 2 wickets for 29 runs; Bulsara 6 wickets for 48 runs; P Daruwalla 1 wicket for 18 runs; Mistry no wicket for 12 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. FRIENDS' UNION (THANA).

Friends' Union:—Nachane 22, Pawar 9, Gupte 23, Patil 1, Pradhan 9, Shankar 11, Yeshwant 4, Deshpande 3, Salvi 1, Mule not out 1, Kharkar 0, extras 6. Total 90.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Engineer 5, Nayak 39, Nadkarni 6, Parelkar 5, Dhairyawan 1, Pawaskar not out 59, Khedekar 13, Gokhale 0, Hammond 0, Desai and G Ayar did not bat, extras 9. Total 137.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. RALLI BROS.

Islam Gymkhana 77 runs (A. Fyzee 16, Jani 15).

Ralli Bros. 110 for 8 wickets (Dharadhar 42, Kothare 19).

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

BOMBAY GYM. AND R. A. DRAW.

Saturday's match between the Bombay Gym. and the Royal Artillery proved to be a great attraction, a large crowd turning out to witness the game. Both teams were well balanced and a grim struggle ensued for the mastery the result being a goalless draw. According to the runof play however, the Gym. deserved to win, for their forwards were more dangerous. Etherington and Innes combined very well and inseparable with these was Bradley that outstanding half-back. He could do nothing wrong and whether it was in attack or defence he was just as proficient and never out of place. In defence there was nothing to choose between the teams, they were equally sound. Almost the whole of the game was confined to mid-field play with the forwards of either side attempting to make ground against some excellent defence. Of the two team's the civilians' combination was decidedly superior and it was a treat to see Bradley, Innes and Etherington working together. Everything would go well with the Gym. The ball would be worked up to the corner flag, swung in with deadly accuracy, and then kicked clear by the hefty gunners. The middle lacked effectiveness. There was no lack of dash and enthusiasm. A noticeable feature about the right was that the wing half did not keep his winger at all well supplied.

James the R. A. centre-half worked very hard and proved to be a rare spoiler. It was good to see Gingall back again with his old team, though this time he is playing left-half. The match was exceptionally well handled by the referee.

Bombay Gym. .... Nil.
Royal Artillery .... "

BOMBAY GYM:—Temple; Ogden and Terry; Irvine, Reid and Bradley; Thow, Groundwater, Kermack, Etherington and Innes.

ROYAL ARTILLERY:—Bunce; Boughan and Hanlon; Brown, James and Gingall; Bevan, Devine, Benham, Holdman, Waddle.

REFEREE:—Mr. E. J. Turner.

COUNTY CRICKET

TWO MATCHES DRAWN

LONDON, June 18.

Surrey vs. the Cambridge University.—The match drawn. Cambridge 237. Surrey 463. There was no play to-day.

Essex vs. Somerset.—The match drawn, Somerset winning on first innings. Somerset 208 and 107. Essex 178 and 137 for 9 (Bridges 5 for 33).—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY MATCHES

LONDON, June 19.

The following are the closing scores in the County matches that began to-day:—

Middlesex vs. Yorkshire, at Lord's.—Middlesex 250 (Hearne 55, Bruce 53, Macaulay five for 70). Yorkshire 38 for no wicket.

Surrey vs. Somerset, at the Oval.—Surrey 136 (Hobbs 70, White seven for 42). Somerset 69 for eight.

Warwickshire vs. Kent, at Birmingham.—Kent 171 (Partridge six for 61). Warwickshire 150 for five (Bates 59).

Worcestershire vs. Northamptonshire, at Worcester.—Northamptonshire 122 (Root five for 43). Worcester 200 (Clark four for 35, Jupp four for 71).

Derbyshire vs. Gloucestershire, at Burton-on-Trent.—Derby 256 (Townsend 89).

Essex vs. the Oxford University, at Chelmsford.—Oxford 237 (Abell 50). Essex 49 for one wicket.

Notts vs. Glamorgan, at Nottingham.—Notts 408 for five (Walker 124, Payton 119, Flint 57 not out).

Hampshire vs. Leicestershire, at Southampton.—Leicester 89 (Newman six for 33). Hampshire 93 (Geary seven for 42). Leicester 53 for two.

Sussex vs. the Cambridge University, at Brighton.—The Cambridge University 176 (A. E. Gilligan four for 32). Sussex 55 for no wicket.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIANS V. YORKSHIRE MATCH

LONDON, June 18.

Sheffield.—The match between Australians and Yorkshire was abandoned, owing to rain. Visitors batting first scored 148 for six wickets.—Reuter's Special.

YET ANOTHER SUCCESS OF INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM.

London, June 19.

Dunedin (New Zealand).—Indian Army hockey team beat Otago in hockey match by eleven goals to nil.

A POLICE OFFICER SUSPENDED

NO REASON ASSIGNED

We understand that Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police has suspended Inspector Kavishwar of C. I.D. for misconduct with effect from Friday last. Although no reason is assigned in the order so far it is presumed that it is in connection with certain enquiry of cheating in which the Inspector under suspension demanded illegal gratification. The report having come to the notice of the Commissioner of Police he called Mr. Kavishwar and after preliminary enquiry suspended him forthwith. The news has astounded police circles as Mr. Kavishwar was a senior member of the staff and practically the right hand man of a highly placed officer.

DARING ROBBERY AT WORLI.

PATHANS CARRY BOOTY IN MOTOR CAR

A daring robbery is reported to have been committed by a party of five Pathans at Worli at about 10-30 p.m. on Friday night when they removed from a gram shop Rs. 175 besides some jewellery and clothes. It appeared the Pathans appeared in the shop situate at the junction of Haines and Ferguson Roads and, pointed a revolver to the servant who was sleeping at the time and was rudely awakened by the unwelcome guests. The owner of the shop had gone to the *Jamat* meeting. They relieved the servant of Rs. 175 from his pockets and took possession of a tin box containing cash and jewellery. The exact value of the contents is not yet ascertained. Out of fright the servant could not raise any alarm as already he was assaulted to keep quiet. They then proceeded towards the shopkeeper's son who was sleeping on a chair and removed gold buttons, etc. from his person.

After ransacking the shop the Pathans left in a motor car along with the booty.

THE ATTOCK OIL CO., LTD.

The Attock Oil Co., Ltd., profit for the year ended 31st December 1925 amounts to £81,235-19-5 add unappropriated balance brought forward from 1924 £51,208-3-10 total £132,444-3-3 which after providing for depreciation Field Refinery of £80,000 leaves £52,444-3-3 which Directors have decided be carried forward to year 1926 meeting will be held at London on the 2nd July.

(Continued from column 6.)

were little used by them and which in most cases were introduced by the Collectors."

SINS OF COMMISSION AND OMISSION.

From the above it will appear that two sins of commission and one of omission, viz., Farming system and the introduction of a still worse empirical Survey system both meant to exact as much (even up to 50 p.c. of "the gross income" as stated by Capt. Robertson) as possible from the ryot and the non-introduction of the Tanka Settlements of the Moguls set back the clock of progress and the country grew "worse" under the first 50 years of British Rule and had there been no War in America and famine in Northern India in 1863 it is extremely doubtful whether the cultivators would have revived. But the Government was not slow to take advantage of this revival and lost no time to introduce the present Survey System. this systm with some changes is based on the one introduced by the methods of the Maharathas in some places and which ultimately broke down, but as it is preserved stereotyped and paretised by the British Government it is called a scientific system and its practitioners, technical experts. Putting even the most charitable construction, and viewing it in a sympathetic light and making every allowance for human weakness, one cannot but admit that based as it is on normal outturn, it makes no allowance for famines and periods of scarcity and famine districts like Ahmednagar and Sholapur have had their assessments raised to the fullest extent during the recent revisions nay, it takes even the misfortune of the cultivator as a sound reason to enhance the assessments (e.g., increase in prices due to famines, etc., is fully taken advantage of) and even if the settled tract has passed through a dozen of lean years during a survey lease, this fact does not appear to have been considered at all. It leaves the fullest possible scope to the officer to manipulate the rental and other statistics by selecting only such leases, figures and periods which would help him in raising the assessments. It breaks the law by not even caring to take profits into consideration and by not making any allowance for improvements while considering the incidence of tax on rent. It pays undue importance to communications even though they may have been constructed from local funds and may not have contributed to the improvement of the ttract. It takes the general economic condition of the tract into consideration even if it may have been improved by other means (e.g., by service, by business, by migration, etc). It takes the valueof the field into consideration through the law does not allow it It waits till permanent harm is done before any relief is granted under the well-known reasoning of "contraction and expansion of cultivation" as if a landed property were a thing to be cast off like a cloth. It gives no breathing time to the cultivators after years of famines and depression only if owing to war prices have risen. I consider that a system which allows enhancements on each of the above considerations can never be a sound one, and an honest officer must admit that the revenue policy is based on no definite principles but purely on autocratic foundation, and its operation is rendered easy by the almost religious faith of the cultivating classes in the good intentions of the Government and by the ignorance and innocence of that class.

(To be continued.)

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

BASED ON AUTOCRATIC FOUNDATION

MR. DADUBHAI DESAI'S NOTE

The following is the continuation of the Note on Land Revenue submitted by Rao Saheb Dadabhai P. Desai, M.L.C., to the Land Revenue Assessment Committee:—

To replenish the worn out soils of the Presidency plenty of cheap money is required and that can only come by if large reductions are made in heavily assessed talukas and thus a greater value is given to agricultural property.

Again the fact that the assessments are based on the conditions prevailing in a normal year, shows they never make any allowance for years of scanty rainfall or famines which occur every third year. If the costs and loss of every third year were taken into consideration and allowed for the 42 p.c. of the Settlement Commissioner would be raised to more than a 70 p.c. tax on the net profits. The Talukas of Mehmedabad, Matar and other Talukas of the Kaira District and Karamala were well served by communications and markets but neither the residence of the Collector in their midst nor police arrangements nor railways nor good roads could rush to the rescue of fast decaying tracts which attained their prosperity without these modern conveniences, and could prevent the best class of agriculturists from dying and from abandoning the pursuit of agriculture. To me it appears, without means these conveniences do not serve any useful purpose—what does it matter to a cultivator if the Settlement Officer came by a car on a metalled road or on horse back by a country track, to prv into his affairs, if he has not the means to grow a fine stand of crops and to sell it in a neighbouring market (and pity is even the roads constructed from L. F. Cess are taken into consideration while enhancing the rates) I do not think that any Settlement Officers or for that matter the Collectors of the Kaira District have ever bothered or troubled themselves to know and to enquire.

GRADUAL ECONOMICAL DECLINE.

How is that the District of Kaira was in a thriving condition before the British took charge of it and and how is it that for over a century up to war time it kept on sliding on a downward path in spite of the British rule and in spite of its railways and roads and Courts and Police, how was it that the Talukas of that District began deteriorating even before the famine of 1900, and how was it that neither the Oxford reasoning nor Cambridge calculation nor theories of share brokers which during the previous 100 years were employed to exact money from a loyal class of inhabitants came to the help of Government in saving the lives of the best class of agriculturists who died by cart-loads in the tragedy of 1900?

How was it that that District is impoverished, a District which was in a thriving and prosperous condition and which possessed all the elements of a sound and stable civilization, viz., intensive and scientific farming even the traces of which elicited the praises of such eminent scientists as Dr. Voelkar, preservation and growth of families' peace and order that made it possible to extend better methods of cultivation to the marginal fields and to create large towns to handle and distribute the ever increasing volume of farm produce, and how is it that with a lesser population, though the area under food crops has not diminished, the District has to import from outside for its own consumption and is compelled to send its sons to seek employment outside its boundaries and the various communities residing therein are compelled to pass resolutions to curtail the standards of expenditure fixed by their fore-fathers.

CAUSES OF THE DECLINE.

Let us examine the causes that brought about this state of affairs in a fairly advanced district. The district came under British rule in the year 1803. For 11 years, i.e., upto 1814 the revenue of the villages were farmed to the highest bidders and of course, the revenue rose under the farming system, but it appears in order to get more, direct management was introduced and in the words of the Gazette "The management from 1814 to 1819 though successful in bringing to light and putting an end to many abuses would seem to have erred in "unduly raising the Government demand"; (which after all means that direct management was worse than the farming system and exacted more from the helpless Ryots) and by the year 1832 (though the revenue was lately reduced somewhat) it could not be collected and among agricultural population "distress was most keen and widespread" (Gazetteer Pages 93 to 97). The farming system is productive of greater oppression, indeed but an increased direct demand is productive of still greater oppression and as the Gazetteer observes "The end was not far off, cultivators were crushed by a further fall in prices." Poverty is present in every class of cultivators; all cultivators are encumbered with debts and working of the Civil Courts is attended with much hardship." So even 30 years after the British occupation the plight of the ryot was not better off but worse off and the territories which at the time of acquisition were cultivated like a garden and possessed well built and handsome houses were reduced to poverty and about 1854 after half a century of British Rule the great body of cultivators were in a depressed condition "Most of the Kunbis almost all Kolis and Musalmans were badly off, their stock of tools was scanty and they had either no bullocks or only one" and in the opinion of the Collector "the state of the District called for remedies" and he recommended abolition of various cesses which though not unknown to the Mahrathas

(Continued in Column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1926.

TRIFLING WITH THE PUBLIC.

In regard to the Back Bay scandal the Government of Bombay are trifling with the public in a manner which does not redound to their credit and which makes it more imperative than ever that higher authorities should intervene in the matter without delay. As a result of public agitation, which followed the publication of the Special Advisory Committee's Report in February, Lord Birkenhead announced in Parliament that the Government of India were considering the question of appointing a Committee to enquire into the scandal. A month has passed since the Government of India acquainted the public with their decision to appoint such a committee and their intention subsequently to announce its terms of reference and personnel. The public, who had been anxiously awaiting this announcement, are now informed that the Government of Bombay have appointed a committee to report to them on the policy to be adopted in connection with the further execution of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. The first question that naturally arises is: Why has this Committee been appointed by the Government of Bombay when the Government of India have themselves decided to institute an enquiry of their own? The public demanded an open, thorough and sifting investigation, through an independent Commission with a non-official President and majority. They demanded that such a Commission should enquire into the causes of the losses involved in the Bombay Development Directorate, and especially the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, in order to fix the responsibility upon the persons concerned for such losses caused through fraud, negligence or flagrant disregard of public duty and to report and recommend such action as may be necessary and feasible. The Committee, which the Government of Bombay have appointed, is asked to consider and report, having regard to the present financial position of the scheme, "as to what, if any, further portion of the scheme can be undertaken with reasonable prospect of reducing the present loss and specially with reference to blocks 1 and 2". The report of this Committee, we are told, is to be forwarded to the Government of India who have decided to place it before the Committee of enquiry they have announced their decision to appoint. Considering the terms of reference it is impossible to understand what useful purpose the Committee now appointed will serve when it has perforce to consider only a part of the problem.

Of the Committees that the Government of Bombay have appointed in this connection we have had a plethora. A committee of engineers has already been, it is evident, busy behind the *purdah* and the public have been kept entirely in the dark about its labours. Soon after the report of the Special Advisory Committee was published, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson announced in the Council that, agreeing with the majority of that Committee, his Government had decided to continue the reclamation of blocks 1 and 2 as well as block 8. After this announcement—embodying a decision that was an open defiance of public opinion which had demanded an immediate suspension of all reclamation work pending an exhaustive enquiry—feverish attempt was made to fill in as much of block 1 as possible and this attempt has cost the tax-payer several lakhs of rupees. And now the Government of Bombay coolly ask a non-official Committee to report if the reclamation of blocks 1 and 2 should continue! It is difficult adequately to characterise the utter lack of sense of responsibility and amazing disregard for the safety of public money which are revealed in this action of a Government which, having recklessly wasted the money of the tax-payer by defying public opinion, now naively makes a pretence of asking a non-official body whether its folly should be continued or abandoned. It is hard to resist the conclusion that the Government of Bombay, having irrevocably committed themselves to Lloyd's Folly, are determined to secure, by some means or other, a show of public support to their pre-determined decision to go on with the scheme at all cost. Our suspicion is strengthened by these ominous words contained in their Press Note about the new Committee: "Any estimates of the expenditure necessary for the execution of the whole or of any part of the scheme, which the Committee now being constituted may require, will be prepared for them by the Development Department on the basis of figures approved by the committee of engineers." The public do not know the figures which have been approved by the precious Purdah Committee of engineers and they have, thanks to bitter experience, lost faith in any estimates prepared by the Development Department. It is a cruel mockery of the public demand to ask any body of non-officials to base its recommendations on estimates prepared by this Department whose appalling inefficiency and incompetency in this respect has been proved to the hilt. We are amazed that any individual, who has some respect for public opinion, should have at all agreed to work under these conditions.

If the Government of Bombay imagine that by instituting a committee, which nominally consists of non-officials, they have fulfilled the letter of the public demand they are sadly mistaken. A careful study of the personnel of the Committee will make it clear that they have violated the spirit of the public demand by its terms of reference and by making the Development Department its guide instead of the accused whose guilt it has to investigate. The report of this Committee will not command the confidence of the public. The public can only be satisfied with an open enquiry into the whole scandal of Lloyd's Folly. And the first essential of this enquiry is to suspend all reclamation work. For you cannot form a sound opinion as to the future of the reclamation scheme without enquiring into its past, that is, into the soundness of its inception. The Government of Bombay, it is evident, are seeking to prejudice the enquiry the Government of India contemplate, by a "fait accompli" to which they are seeking to secure the support of a non-official Committee. If the reclamation work is to continue, the Government of India Enquiry will be more like locking the stable door after the horse has fled. Already crores of public money have been wasted with criminal recklessness. If the Government of India are in earnest in probing into the mystery of this scandal and in preventing further loot of public money, they must immediately appoint a Committee with a personnel and terms of reference in consonance with public demand, meanwhile requiring the Government of Bombay to put all ideas of proceeding with the reclamation out of their mind, until the Committee has reported. If the public of this Presidency and especially of the City do not wish to see their case being lost, by default, they must lose no time in bestirring themselves and forcing the hand of the Government of India to take the right step promptly and put a stop to the perilous game of experimenting with the feelings of the people in which the Government of Bombay seem to be indulging.

INDIANS IN RAILWAY SERVICE.

For all the recent talk of Indianisation of the Services the position of Indians in the higher railway service is about as disappointing as it was before. As long ago as in 1870 an eminent Railway expert at the India Office in England, Mr. Juland Danvers, wrote as follows in the Parliamentary Report on the Indian Railways for 1869-70, with reference to the exorbitant cost of maintaining European servants: "One of the chief expenses connected with the working of the railways in India is the high cost of European agency, and the time should now have arrived when the result of the instruction given to natives and Eurasians in the mechanical departments of a railway should be shewn. On the Madras railway the system of apprenticing Indian-born youths as firemen, engine drivers and mechanical workmen in the Locomotive shops has succeeded admirably and the aim of all should be gradually to allow natives to take the place of highly-paid European skill and labour." The Government of India accordingly issued a circular in the same year impressing upon the railway officers the great advantage of training Indians in all these mechanical branches. Speaking of recent times only, the Royal Commission on Public Services recommended that a "determined and immediate effort should be made to provide better educational opportunities in India, so that it may become increasingly possible to recruit in that country (India) the staff needed to meet all normal requirements". Again in 1920 the Government of India issued a resolution stating that the managements of the various railways are sufficiently alive to the needs of the time to do everything possible to create a system which will give middle class Indian youths an efficient knowledge of railway work. It will be noticed that the resolutions have latterly gained much in promposity of diction to cover, possibly, the poverty of achievement.

After all these high-sounding recommendations and resolutions extending over more than half a century, what have been the net results regarding the actual employment of Indians? In 1924 of the 1862 superior officers in the 13 State-owned railways only 287 were Indians. In the Locomotion, and the Carriage and Wagon Departments there were only 9 Indians out of 295 Officers. Even among the Upper Subordinates drawing Rs. 250 Indians formed only 24.14 per cent. of the total number. In the face of these facts it is difficult to resist the suspicion of favouritism and racial discrimination however disguised. It is impossible to believe the excuse usually put forward that for the higher posts Indian candidates with the necessary technical qualifications are not available. And why have not Government kept their own repeated promises of training Indians in special railway schools and workshops? Even so recently as in 1918 the Indian Industrial Commission remarked about the complete absence of Indians from the ranks of foremen and chargemen. It was only last year that the Railway School of Transportation was opened at Chandausi. How far this institution will be worked so as to further the interests of Indians the future alone can disclose. But no appreciable results can be achieved unless, as Rai Saheb Prasad suggested, the highest officials who direct the railway policy and the Boards selecting recruits for higher appointments include an adequate number of Indians.

OUR MILL INDUSTRY.

A MILLOWNER'S VIEW

(BY "A BLACK SHEEP.")

III.

Turning towards labour, there is much to say on this subject. But the aim of this article is to show that the cost of production in Indian mills is higher than that in the foreign mills. Hence controversial points will be avoided so far as it is possible to do so. Taking labour as a whole I should include in this section engineers and various masters—say the superior staff. Mechanical Engineers are mostly engineers who have served their apprenticeship in mills or other factories and passed the Boiler Act examinations and are styled, third, second or first class engineers. This type of engineers except a few old men are merely engineers in name and can do the routine work and keep the mill going. Modern methods and economic ways of doing things are not known to them. Nearly eighty per cent. of them are illiterate—because the technical line in India is looked down upon by the people who seem to think that boys who have no brains to continue their studies at the Arts colleges or middle schools take to engineering and that is a fact also,—as if all the geniuses are manufactured by the Universities only in India! Various technical schools are also producing engineers in scores and a majority of these engineers are in no way better than their brothers trained in shops.

The same can be said of their masters and if one passes through a modern mill in Lancashire and one in India, one can easily see that India is still in the early nineteenth century. The construction of buildings, arrangement of machinery and their management, means of local transport and various other old-fashioned ways of doing things do cost a lot more. Use of automatic methods or machines and labour-saving devices are quite unknown. These men may be "practical" but all that is practical is not good. They are merely mechanical in the management of their work. They lack initiative and very often common sense. Organisation they have never heard of. A mill is as big as a small Indian State. Indian States as a rule are full of intrigues called "khatpat." Similarly a mill is full of it. A Raja down to a hamal takes part or pride in it. An agent down to a doffer-boy does the same.

But I must admit that there are a few men who can deserve the title of being called a genius but these poor people have no scope or opportunity to come forward. Apathy of their employers and the social system are the two big boulders in their path.

Fascination for Europeans.

Many mill-owners have a fascination for Europeans. There was a time when their services were indispensable. Now that the industry is well-established and there is no trade secret about technical management, Indians can manage just as well as Europeans, who are so much more costly. Really good or clever men do not like to go abroad. Only those third rate men who cannot pull on very well or are out of job in England generally come here on very big salaries plus fat allowances. For work many of them are no better than Indians, if not worse. Many of them come to India to make money and to enjoy, not to work. They come here as servants but in course of time become masters. They expect a differential treatment being British born. As regards mal-practices, perhaps some imported men are worse than Indians. Besides receiving their "dues" from the Indian merchants, some of them get so much more from the English firms on all orders, this commission being paid direct to the credit of the "canvassers" in their respective banks or to their families. All this mean extra cost of production.

The Workers.

Turning towards labour proper, if I say it is inefficient, people will say it is a parrot cry. People who have spent their lives amongst the workers know that labour is far from satisfactory. Many are the causes—mill-work is not hereditary irregular attendance, of easy-going habits, lack of proper housing, hereditary indebtedness lack of education both technical and general social system, epidemics, manipulation by people outside their ranks for political purposes. Insanitary conditions of work, longer hours and low wages, these three will perhaps be considered to be the main causes. I do not think so. Mill labour is mostly drawn from the villages where they or their kith or kin are employed in agricultural work which when finished a certain number of men and women come to the cities for work. As a rule mill labour is better paid than others and these immigrants get in to the mills. They have come to the cities leaving their families and *jatwalas* behind and it becomes therefore necessary that they should go back in course of time if not during the monsoon days. Very often, the mill workers have got a big saving to go to their "Desh" and spend it. Irregularity, therefore, makes them forget what little work they have learnt. Even if they do not go to their "Desh" they keep themselves absent from their work so often due to sickness, holidays, tamashas, caste dinners, funerals marriages and to spend money after the pay day. A good many of them are in the habit of keeping moving from one mill to the other and from one city to another. It will be a matter of great interest to know if some stastician were to get figures to show what percentage of the mill workers have kept on at a stretch in one particular mill for a period of ten to fifteen years. Punctuality they have never known.

Wages and Housing.

On the whole there is a general shortage of labour especially in the up-country mills where the mill-owners have to spend big sums of money to obtain labour. It is said that wages are low in Indian mills. They may be lower than those in other countries, but conditions differ. An average mill worker in India is better paid than an average graduate of an Indian University—or a middle class man. Besides that in the latter class we find one person earning in the family whereas in the former a number of persons in the whole family is earning. What is the difference in the cost of living between the two classes? Proper housing must be provided by the mill-owners—this is another parrot cry. Why? Can it be made legally incumbent upon the employers to provide quarters for their men? If so then Government must provide quarters for their clerical and menial staff, and Railways and private firms should do the same. And when such quarters are provided, will the mill-workers like to live in them? Local labour prefer to live where it likes. Imported workers live in the chawls, provided it be for a short time and then like to move out. They do not like to leave their castes or a particular neighbourhood, due to a certain social custom in vogue. And what is the good of building chawls which do not give adequate return direct? Are not those chawls built by the Improvement Trust, Bombay, insanitary and ugly looking costly pieces of concrete? Very often labour is discontented and follow a "ca-canny" policy. The employers being far removed do not come to know of this—they are not allowed to know till the strike comes off. Loss in this case is tremendous. When a strike occurs—Labour is befriended by its "leaders" —Barristers, solicitors and politicians who are not labourers themselves. Sympathy has become so cheap in India. The result is that the strike is prolonged rather than shortened. It is not my aim here to criticise these personages but suffice it to say that these people have done a great damage to the industry already. Let these people know that we want leaders of labour from the labour class itself. If the present-day leaders have and sympathy let them guide that labour in the proper path. For God's sake do not utilise these dumb millions for your own selfish motives. Labour must be organised to co-operate with the employers not to fight them. Employers must organise to help labour, not to starve it.

(To be continued).

SACRED HILLS OF SHATRUNJAYA.

JAINS AND THE PALITANA DURBAR.

(BY M. J. MEHTA, BAR-AT-LAW).

I now come to the question of the tax. As I have observed, it is really a matter of detail, which would follow automatically on the settlement of the root question of dominion and sovereignty. At present, however, thanks to the attitude adopted by the State and its advisers it has become the most absorbing question of utmost importance. In considering the claim of the Palitana Durbar to impose this levy, the genesis of the entire dispute must be borne in mind. The State has hitherto obtained a subvention of fixed sums in cash as well as kind, in accordance with specific agreements with the Jain community. That is a purely a contractual obligation for specific service rendered, in which it is impossible to import any element of the sovereign right to exact a compulsory contribution, irrespective of any service rendered, which is commonly called a tax. So much for the historical aspect of the case. Let us next consider the theoretical aspect. As a rule States can tax their own subjects, or the property situate within their own jurisdiction. Here, however, is an attempt to tax parties, a majority of whom will necessarily be non-subjects of the taxing authority. Originally a contractual payment and not a tax collection in any way, the proposed levy becomes doubly vitiated in its indiscriminate incidence,—except in the rate of the proposed levy, on the subjects as well as visitors to the Hill.

A Poll Tax.

On economic grounds, moreover, the levy attempted by the Palitana Durbar is objectionable, as it is a kind of poll tax, which the united and accumulated wisdom and experience of the rulers and statesmen of India, past and present, have combined to exclude from the tax-systems of India. The great Akbar was the first, since the advent of Muslim rule in India and the introduction of the very idea of a pilgrim tax on non-co-religionists of the ruling power, to abolish all such invidious taxes, along with the famous Jazzia of hateful association. His heirs, successors, Hindus, Mussulmans and the British, have followed in his footsteps, and steered clear of the vortex of taxing the pilgrims; and the exceptions to the rule, such as there have been, have been generally condemned as unwise and unstatesmanlike. The British Government have rightly and wisely kept aloof from the poll taxes of whatever kind and name, as they know full well the hateful character of such impositions. In centres like Benares, there still survives, it is true, a tax of this name; but the fact that it is entirely a municipal collection for the specific aim of investing the proceeds on the improvement of the sanitation of the place,—and thereby for

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

The Fruits of Prohibition.

Is prohibition impossible in India? A resolution stating that it is impossible was voted down at a public meeting at Ooty on Wednesday. Dr. Ferguson, a well-known missionary and temperance worker, speaking on the resolution pointed out the grave danger to India of the steady rise of the excise revenue from 15 to 40 per cent. and, in contrast, stated that America was gaining to-day six thousand million dollars per annum after the introduction of the Prohibition Act, not to speak of the incalculable moral gain. Mr. Davis, M. L. C., a planter, speaking from his own personal experience, showed how even the partial prohibition sanctioned for the hill tribes in the Nilgiris had given excellent results and how the Badagas were happier and richer to-day than before the enactment. When he saw this with his own eyes and saw further that their work was decidedly more productive and when his own experience was borne out by other planters, it was impossible, he said, to have any doubt about the success of prohibition in India. So do all speak who speak from experience and have no vested interests at stake.

What is in a Name?

After all does the name, the particular party label, matter much? If one is to take seriously certain of our politicians it does. There are, for example, Congress workers in Bengal who declare they belong to the "Karmi-Sangha" and they will have nothing to do with the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee under the aegis of Mr. Sen Gupt and the other disciples of C.R. Das becau they do not approve of the Bengal Pa But they declare that they are loyal the Congress Programme, In own Presidency too some politici are fond of saying that there is not in the name, that it is the spirit behind w counts. They are nevertheless busy coi new names. The Responsivists have been ceeded by the Indian Nationals, and battle of words between the two sec and between these and the Swarajists ceeds. In Europe they talk of disarm and there is every likelihood of talk being continued until the nex when the talkers will be busy oth Why should we not in this country an Entente Cordiale over the question dis armament in the various political ons? Let there be an honest attempt to duce the wordy armaments with which ea arty is equipped. What is wanted is talk and more constructive work.

The Thirst for Knowledge.

Non-official members of Indian latures are frequently informed by the bureaucracy which has to satisfy their appet for information, that their int lations are at times of no serious val It is weariness of the flesh, the off thinks, to obtain the information which answer the question and, therefore, discovers that it is "not in the public int" to do so. Great was the chagrin of ex-Satrap of Bombay when during his dency of the local Legislative Council astute lawyer from Satara asked in session 109 questions. Let our legislat however, not take the official grumbl seriously. Their confreres in Britain ge better in the thirst for information and oratorical effort. It is reported that adical member of the House of Comm asked 237 questions within 8 weeks and had a host of imitators. As regards suppl the information, it cannot be said that re is always a genuine effort do so, but e is certainly a great indulgence in prol of phrase in doing it. Mr. Churchill's rances during the same session of eight ks, occupy 79 columns of the official r, and other members of the Cabinet ently do not shun the loquacious habi

Serving the Suppressed.

The Depressed Class sion of Mangalore, is the indigenous mission of the kind in Madras Presidency. It has had a ch ed life from the time it was founded Mr. K. Rangarao, the indefatigable soci worker of South Canara, but we are g find from its report for 1925 that spite of financial and other difficulties continues to serve the depressed and de l community in Mangalore. It condu a free higher elementary school with ree boarding house and a workshop att to it. It also allots lands to houseless ies for residential and agricultural pu s. Even housing materials are supplie e and the settled families are thus the moral influence of the Mission. It clear that an institution like this dese every possible support from the public.

Come Home, Fri

The revolution fever is not on just now in the Ba but when it was, a bourgeois Prime ister of Bulgaria, Prof. Tsankoff suppre it in his country with a vigour last, which left bitter memories. T sant classes bided their time and ove v in the next elections the Tsankoff stry. The new Cabinet finds that ma the landlords and big industrialists left Bulgaria along with several intell ls for fear of reprisals from a Gove st in which the agriculturist's repres es predominate. To all such the Ca has intimated that they will be wel home as Bulgaria is now determined t by-gones be by-gones.' In fact one o leaders of the Peasants' Party, him n ex-Minister, is being sent out to Vie Prague and Belgrade to persuade the guished exiles to return. The Viennese looks upon the mission with suspicion. compares it to the announcement in dumns from disconsolate parents to erring daughters, "Frieda, come hom you will be welcomed with open arms. ything is excused." The spectacle of ded and corpulent "Friedas" in the e of ex-Professors, and dispossessed rats wending their way to paternal s in Bulgaria, where safety is assured will be watched all the same with interest in other parts of the Balkans he spirit of 'live and let live' may ps again prevail all over the penin

"THESE MISCREANTS"

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISTS OUT TO RUIN BRITAIN

MR. CHURCHILL'S THUNDER BOLT.

LONDON, June 19.

Mr. Churchill did not mince words in reference to the Russian Government in a speech at Alexandra Palace. In the course of discussing the British strike troubles, he said Russian Bolshevists, whom he described as "these miscreants" had ruined their own country, but were powerless to ruin ours. They thought that the same sort of stuff with which they had bamboozled the Moujiks would suit Britain. The money sent for the miners at instance of the Russian Government was very trifling compared with what the Russians had stolen from us. That the United States's policy towards Russia was the right one was proved by the fact that without in the slightest degree countenancing Bolshevik principles, they had done more trade with Russian than we. In view, however, of the traditional continuity of British foreign policy, we had decided that the present was not the time for a rupture of relations. The situation was precarious, and was being vigilantly watched. He added a warning that the people lending money to Russia must understand that the British Treasury would, in no circumstances, accept responsibility if they were defrauded. If Government found it necessary to expel the Soviet agents no claim for losses would be entertained by the Treasury. He advised the traders with Russia to get payment or full security before their goods left country.—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD IN HYSTERICS

SEES RED IN MOSCOW MONEY

LONDON, June 20.

Even more forceful sepech than that of Mr. Churchill anent Russia was uttered today by Lord Birkenhead at Luton in the course of which he declared: "We clearly know that the funds supplied to the British miners came from the Russian Government and know the motive which led the Russian Government to send them."

He added: "Unless we observe the signs of change it may be necessary to decide whether it is well-advised to retain any degree of association with a country whose avowed purpose all over the world is to undermine the historical greatness of Britain."

A MEANEST STUNT.

Mr. MacDonald in the course of a speech in London described the Government's attitude as one of the meanest and most contemptible stunts. He said the Russian Trade Unions had subscribed handsomely in aid of women and children, but the people whose minds were haunted by ghosts said that the Russian Government was doing it because it had sworn to turn over the British Government.—Reuter.

FOR MINERS' RELIEF.

INDIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS' CONTRIBUTION.

BOMBAY, June 19.

Mr. N. M. Joshi states that on behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress, a sum of £100 has been cabled through the British Trade Union Congress, to the British Miners' Federation for the relief of the miners.—A. P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION

LUNCH PARTY AT HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, June 18.

Mr. Hilton Young, Chairman of the Currency Commission ave a luncheon at the House of Commons to enable the members of the Commission to meet the Premier. In addition to Mr. Hilton Young and Mr. Baldwin, those preeent were Sir Rajendranath Mukherjee, Sir Norcot Warren, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Sir Reginald Mant, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Henry Strakosch, Sir Alexander Murray, Sir Charlis Addis, Sir Arthur Hirtzell, Prof. J C. Coyajee, W. E. Preston, Geoffrey Fry, C. H. Kisch, G. H, Baxter, A.Ayangar and G. E. Franey.—Reuter

DAS'S ANNIVERSARY

PROGRAMME FOR JULY 5

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Emergent meetings of the new Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Working Committee of the Swaraj party were held this morning under the Presidency of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta. Attendance was fair. The meeting discussed at length the programme to be observed on the 5th July on the occasion of the anniversary of Deshbandhu Das throughout Bengal. It was decided that a big procession would be organised in Calcutta and prayers offered from different places for the departed soul of Das. Business in connection with the selection of candidates for the next election was postponed till next month.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM

A St. George message says:—"In a challenge match over 72 holes, Hagen beat Abe Mitchell two up and one to play.

FRENCH CABINET

BRIAND TO THE RESCUE.

RADICAL SOCIALISTS REFUSE CO-OPERATION

LONDON, June 20.

M. Briand has agreed to form the Cabinet.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

Paris.—M. Herriot has abandoned the task of forming the Cabinet and M. Briand has been summoned again.

M. Herriot's failure to form the Cabinet was due to the inability of the members intended for the Cabinet to agree with regard to the financial policy.

After informing M. Doumergue at Elysee at 7-25 this morning of his inability to form the Cabinet M. Herriot declared that he had formed a plan of financial rehabilitation permitting of the simplification of the system of taxation and the reduction of excessive taxes, but setting aside for the sinking fund exceptional resources. He conferred throughout the night successively with the members of the prospective Cabinet following the several refusals of portfolios and finally gave up the task.

RADICAL SOCIALISTS NON-COOPERATE.

LONDON, June 18.

Paris.—M. Briand on leaving Elysee said that M. Poincare had promised to cooperate in the formation of a large concentration Cabinet, but as the Radical-Socialists had refused to allow their president M. Herriot to cooperate, M. Herriot obviously should take over the task of cabinet making. M. Briand rejoiced in realising his dearest wish, namely to recover his liberty.—Reuter.

HERRIOT FAILS.

NO CABINET POSSIBLE.

LONDON, June 20.

Paris.—M. Herriot will inform the President that he will be unable to form a Cabinet owing to the difficulties he has encountered.—Reuter.

OVER URALS & SIBERIA

FRENCH AIRMAN ARRIVES AT PEKING

LONDON, June 18.

Peking.—The French airman D'Oisy has arrived here after a strenuous trip owing to the difficult nature of the country especially over Urals and Siberia. He completed the flight in eight days covering a distance of 10,500 kilometres in 63 flying hours. He will not proceed to Tokio on account of the foggy season having set in.—Reuter.

OPIUM POLICY.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST INDIAN STATES.

SIMLA, June 19.

Apropos the Government resolution issued regarding the consumption of opium in the country the general feeling here is that the solution of the problem cannot be found until the Indian States are brought into a general scheme of reduction in opium consumption. Even the measures taken by the Government of India hitherto to prevent the smuggling from the State territories have not proved successful.

UNDER GOVERNMENT'S NOSE

It is for instance, a common knowledge in Simla bazar that under the nose of the Government of India numerous Hill States cultivate opium. And this product being very cheap, mostly costing one-fourth that sold by the Government of India factories are stated to be smuggled in large quantities. Indeed the Hill States and their chiefs seem to be making considerable revenue, regularly out of this source. Some of these States have permitted sales of opium in their territory which borders on that of Simla and licensed sellers of opium in Simla find that they are being cut under by their competitors in Hill States. The Government detective and preventive staff for the purpose has, for the most part, proved defective and the preventive staff for purpose has, for the most part, proved a failure, for a considerable illicit traffic is reported to be on foot in these hills

A PIOUS HOPE.

It is clear, therefore, that unless all the Indian States are roped into a uniform policy the reduction in the consumption of opium would remain only a pious hope. The Conference of Excise Ministers, that is being summoned for September, will find that unless it tackles the Indian States, its efforts will be no more successful, even after securing the co-ordination in respect of policy in British India than they have been in the past.—A. P.

AKOLA MUSLIMS' PROTEST MEETING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, June 19.

A public meeting of the Muslims was held recently at Akola and was presided over by Khan Bahadur S. A. Rahman. Resolutions were passed condemning the recent action of the Hindus in taking a procession with music past Anmajan Mosque and paying tribute to the Musalmans engaged in prayers inside for their self-restraint.

It is alleged that the procession was taken by some irresponsible Hindus and that neither police nor other Hindus had any previous knowledge thereof.

HOOLIGANS AT WORK.

BIG FIRE IN PINDI

ORDNANCE DEPOT ABLAZE

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

SAIDAPUR OUTRAGE DETAILS

SIMLA, June 18.

News has been received that a fire broke out in the Ordnance Depot, Rawalpindi, at 5 this evening and has done considerable damage. Its origin is not known.—A. P.

PINDI QUIET

ORDNANCE DEPOT FIRE PUT OUT

RAWALPINDI, June 19.

The city and the neighbouring villages are now quiet.

The fire in the Ordinance Depot destroyed three godowns containing blankets but it was brought under control last evening. The cause of the fire is not known.

LATEST CASUALTY LIST.

RAWALPINDI, June 19.

The latest figures of casualties are now available. In the Civil Hospital there were 15 deaths and 62 injured. A few patients were treated at Cantonment and Ary a-Samaj hospitals.—A. P.

COMING BAKR-ID FESTIVAL

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS AT LAHORE

LAHORE, June 18.

In view of the approaching Id, authorities are taking precautions to prevent breach of peace, Police constables with regulation lathis have been detailed for various quarters of the city. The Deputy Commissioner visited certain parts of the city yesterday and asked people to remain perfectly peaceful.—A. P.

SAIDPUR OUTRAGE

DAMAGE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY

SIMLA, June 18.

Later reports about the outrage at Saidpur show that the attack was made by some 250 men, part of whom are believed to have come from the Rawalpindi District, but a majority were from Hazara in the North-West Frontier Province. They were well armed and the whole affair was over within two hours. Two Hindus were killed. Five men were wounded of whom one is a Mahomedan of Saidpur who tried to protect a Hindu house. The families of Hindus took refuge in the houses of their Mahomedan neighbours in the village. About 35 buildings have been destroyed by fire. Details are still awaited of the action taken by the Frontier Constabulary in search of dacoits. —A. P.

FOLLOW DELHI'S METHODS

PLEA FOR POLICE PICKETS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The British Indian Association has addressed a letter to Mr. Moberley, officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, suggesting, in view of high tension of feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans of Calcutta, that precautionary measures similar to those adopted by Delhi authorities will be highly effecting and much appreciated by the peaceful citizens of Calcutta, and that police pickets should guard specially quarters of the city which are inhabited by both the communities and where a breach of peace is apprehended.—A. P.

MISSION OF PEACE

PIR GULAM MUJADID'S MOVE

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 19.

With a view to avoid disturbance of the Bakri-Id day Pir Gulam Mujadid, who acts as Imam at the time of Id Namaz, called last night a meeting of about seventy leading Hindus and Mahomedans of Hyderabad to devise means to put a stop to the rumours of probable disturbance and to create a peaceful atmosphere. Both parties were anxious to see that there was absolutely no disturbance in the town on the Id day. Several suggestions were made as to what steps should be taken in the matter. Ultimately a committee of eight Hindus and eight Mahomedans was appointed and it was decided to issue a joint manifesto over the signatures of all those who were present there and of some others, declaring that there was no basis for the rumours of disturbance and asking the people to remain peaceful. The Committee will also take all step it may find desirable for securing peace. It is expected that the appointment of this Committee will have a salutary effect in bringing about a peaceful atmosphere.—Free Press.

SURRENDER OF ABDUL KERIM.

LAMENT OF A DYING RIFFI.

The following is from the pen of Robert Gordon Canning, the English Army Officer, who espoused the cause of the "rebel" Riff (Riffi-Djebala kabyles.) It is intended to picture the feelings of a dying Riffi warrior at the surrender of his Emir, Syed Muhammad bin Abdul Kerim. In Maughrebi-Arabic "Sidna" signifies "our lord," which, when the Riffi spoke, expressed the most fervent admiration and emotion:—

My leader, O my leader,
O Sidna beloved!
I cannot see thee, thou art gone beyond my hearing,
The Night enshrouds thee,—our land is steeped in woe,
Our light has been extinguished and we thy people are lost.
A million hearts fall withered to earth,
While my voice laments, laments,
For the leader of my country, for the Captain of my soul.

My chieftain, O my Chieftain,
O Sidna adored!
I scan the hillside and I hearken for an echo,
But thy white charger comes not and silent is thy voice;
The mountains droop-droop and all the valleys sigh;
Heavy, heavy, is the burden of sorrow,
While my eyes o'erflow and weep
For the Chieftain of my Country, for the Ruler of my heart.

My master, O my Master!
O Sidna beloved!
I can no more obey nor kiss thy garment's hem,—
Thou art a captive of the Roumi and thy place of exile is far;
We, thy leaderless people, must perish as vassals and slaves,
Benumbed by the pain and the loss;
While my dirge rises and rises.
For the Emir of my country, for the Soultan of my life.

My leader, my master, my prince,
O Sidna beloved!
Thou whom I worshipped, thou art lost to me for ever
Thou whom I followed and reverenced as a call from Allah.
This bleeding wound was for thee—Protector of my People;
O blood stay not thy easing flow!
While I chant to the gates of Death
For the freedom of my country, for the defender of my Faith.

My Country, O my Country,
O homeland adored!
Thy champion has been vanquished and thy doors flung open!
Open and undefended! Who will close and defend them,
Now he has departed, our Joy, our pride, our splendour?
The fetters clank and liberty flees;
O dying voice, ascend and sing
To the glory of my country, to the patriot my king.

HALTING SUGGESTION.

INDIA & GENEVA CONFERENCE.

CRITICISM OF COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".)

GENEVA, June 18.

Satisfaction is expressed in circles interested in India at the report of the Credentials Committee, a text of which is already telegraphed. A feeling, however, prevails that with the material at its disposal the Committee's recommendations might have been more definite. The omission made in the report will prove useful in strengthening Indian demands in future. The opinion of the Committee that the representation of a country at the general Conference should be a national one will, it is hoped, prevent the Government of India from sending non-Indian employers henceforth.

WEAK CASE.

Regarding the representative character of the European Chambers, it is noteworthy that the Committee expresses no opinion, or much less accepts the Government declaration that the European Chambers in India are most representative of employers. Moreover the negative manner in which the Committee opines that it has not been able to arrive at the conclusion that the European Chambers are not the most representative employers of India as urged by the Indian Chambers will leave little doubt in the minds of persons outside that the case of the Government of India is weak. Even the Committee concludes its report not by its usually definite recommendation that the credentials be confirmed but by a halting suggestion that the Committee deem it expedient that the Conference should proceed to validate the credentials of the Indian employers' delegate.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNEMPLOYMENT

MR DAUD ACCUSES GOVT. OF INDIA

LONDON, June, 19.

Geneva.—Accusation that the Government of India had failed to ratify important conventions was levelled by Mr. Daud, Indian workers' delegate to the international Labour Conference who declared that 100,000 Indian seamen were unemployed partly due to Government licensing brokers who charge a quarter of the seamen's wages to give him recommendation to the employer. Mr. Daud demanded an immediate enquiry into the unemployment conditions amng Indian seamen.

Mr. Gilchrist, the Government of India's delegate, replying said that Mr. Duad was more emphatic than accurate. He added that the Indian unemployment question was being carefully watches.—Reuter.

SEAMEN'S CONDITION.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONFERENCE DECISION

LONDON, June 20.

Geneva.—The International Maritime Conference passed by 65 votes to 14 the draft convention with regard to the inspection of the working conditions of the seamen.—Reuter.

MISREADING OF HISTORY

"TIMES" ON COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN INDIA

LONDON, June 19.

Commenting in an editorial article on the sectarian disturbances in India "The Times" says that many sympathisers in Britain with the Indian political aspirations are obviously puzzled and perturbed at the evidence of the extension of the quarrels. The paper adds that the historical past of India is not favourable for a mutual understanding between the Moslems and Hindus and the strength of communal feeling certainly justifies the demand that the next instalment of Reforms should continue to safeguard the religious and political minorities.

"Political education in India," "The Times" declares, "has not yet sufficiently advanced to dispense with these safeguards. It will also be necessary to maintain the reserved powers of the Provincial Governments in order to meet a dangerous emergency possibly arising from religious disorders until the Indian National Union becomes a plain and irrefutable fact."—Reuter.

PLEA FOR REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

MADRAS, June 19.

At Nellore District Conference, presided over by Swami Venkitachalam Chetty, President of the Madras Corporation, resolutions were passed condemning the drink evil, and advocating the removal of untouchability. A message from Mr. Gandhi was read at the Conference in which he asked the Conference to emphasise the importance of hand-spinning and khadder and also the removal of untouchability.—A. P.

EX-KAISER'S PROPERTY.

A MOVE FOR CONFISCATION.

WILL HE BE A PAUPER

LONDON, June, 19.

Berlin.—Whether the Governmental barque will successfully negotiate rapids in the next few days is at present the topic of anxious and excited conjecture with the approach of referendum on 20th June on the subject of dispossession of ex-rulers. public forment has been ventiated at monster demonstrations in which prominent features have been banners suggesting that protagonists interpret the struggle as Monarchy versus the Republic.

RIDICULOUS!

Dr. Stresemann interviewed by Reuter ridiculed such a contention but pointed out that whereas the plebiscite was a move by Socialists and Communists in favour of dispossession of ex-rulers without compensation the Government had prepared a compromise bill, making a distinct difference between the State and private property leaving ex-rulers certain amount of private property.

CONFISCATION NOT POSSIBLE.

Government circles are confident that the requisite nineteen and half millions votes will not be obtained for confiscation, though should their calculations be falsified, the consequences will be most disastrous since Von. Hindenburg and his government will resign and the Federal states, notably, Bavaria, will refuse to carry out the confiscation and the result will be chaos.—Reuter.

AMERICAN DISPUTED TERRITORY

RIVAL CLAIMS OF CHILE & PERU.

LONDON, June 18.

"Latin America for Latin Americans" is the slogan preached with applause by the Chilean Chamber which is likely to rouse dormant passions following on the decision of the Taonnarica Plebiscite Commission under the United States Chairman, General Lassiter, that owing to intimidations of abstentions by voters in the dispuled territory for which Chile was blamed, it was at present impossible to settle by plebiscite a forty year old question whether Tacnaarica should be awarded to Chile or to Peru.

According to a message from Santiago deputies urged modification of the Monroe doctrine. The slogan has likewise been taken up in Washington where the ex-President Allessandri, an unofficial Chilean spokesman, declared that the decision was an insult to Chile. It is noteworthy that a failure to settle the dispute is identical with the failure of 1894 when a *modus operandi* for plebiscite could not be secured.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICA TO FOLD HER ARMS

OVER TACNA RICA DISPUTE

LONDON, June 19.

Washington.—America has decided temporarily to fold her arms in connection with the Tacna Rica dispute. According to a statement of President Coolidge, America will not be able to do more until the effect of the recent developments of negotiations for arbitration and mediation can be determined.—Reuter's Special.

NEW WEAPON OF BUREAUCRACY

200 MEN DEPORTED FROM BENGAL

CALCUTTA, June 18.

It is understood that about 200 persons have been ordered to leave Bengal uptil now under the new Act and cases of about 300 people are still under consideration.—Free Press.

POLITICAL SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Simultaneous political searches were conducted in about twenty houses in Calcutta and the mofussil early this morning including three houses at Utterepara Hooghly, one of which belongs to the uncle of Dhruvesh Chandra Chatterjee, one of the convicts in Dakhshneshwar bomb case and now undergoing trial in Alipore jail murder case. It is understood that three arrests have been made hitherto.—A. P.

COMMUNAL FRANCHISE CONDEMNED

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON COUNCIL ENTRY

CALCUTTA, June 19.

At a conference with the Hindu leaders of different political parties, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, referring to the Hindu-Muslim tension, said that the only remedy was to condemn the communal system of franchise and to urge a revision of the Reforms Act on this line, when the Statutory Commission reviewed the Montagu-Chelmsford Act.

Referring to Council entry and allied matters, the Pandit said whatever might be their views about acceptance of office it was their duty to unite on the basis of nationalism, discarding communalism altogether, for no Swaraj could exist under the present conditions.—A. P.

INDORE NOTES.

HEAVY CLAIMS AGAINST STATE.

WOES OF WORKERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE, June 17.

The Divan of Indore gave an "At Home" on the King's birthday. This function which is usually held in the State Officers' Club took place this year, in Buxey Baugh, the Divan's residence. R. B. Bapna's garden was tastefully decorated and the State band played a selection of music. The A. G. G. with his staff was present. Sirdars and Jagirdars and Indore State officers also mustered strong at this gathering. At the Residency too there were grand functions—a durbar in the morning and a dinner in the evening.

Out of 180 candidates, who presented themselves from the State Shivaji High School, 62 students have passed the Allahabad Matriculation. Out of six girls sent from Chandrabai Girls' School five were declared successful.

I learn that Mr. Nariman, who holds the briefs of Sokabai and Bablibai Rajapurker, the mistresses of Tatyaheb Holker, the ex-Maharaja's cousin, has put in heavy claims on behalf of his clients for rents and damages due to infringement of easement and other rights caused to their property in Girgaum Back Road which was held by the Indore State for the last six years.

EX-MAHARAJA'S PROPERTY ON SALE.

The "Aurora House" and the "Somerset Palace" which are the ex-Maharaja's private properties in Bombay are for sale.

Sirdar Bingley, the young Maharaja's companion, sailed for Europe last Saturday. Mr. Pailleret, the Industry and Commerce Member, is doing the duty of his chaperon.

Water famine is causing much distress in the city. There is a regular hustle near wells and water taps and police has to be present to maintain peace and order.

Under the leadership of Mr. Somji of the United Malva Mills an "At Home" was arranged in honour of Mr. Pailleret, the Industry and Commerce Member, who goes on leave to Europe. All the mill-owners of Indore had joined hands and contributed handsomely to make the function a success. The Divan of Indore and leading citizens were present at this gathering which was held in the gardens of the Town Hall. One does not understand the propriety of this party to Mr. Pailleret nor the reason why he was thus honoured by the cotton-lords of Indore? Is it because he is a favourite of the capitalists and has done nothing for the poor labouring population of Indore, who are sweated by their employers? This European officer has so far done nothing for the factory workers of Indore. On the contrary I hear he has shelved the Factory Commission's Report of 1921 which advocated the reduction of working hours in the mills, the regular medical examination of half-timers and a strict administration of factory legislation. No doubt for this great service the mill-owners of Indore are feasting him? The present Industry and Commerce Department has more officers than clerks and Indoreans rightly call it a charitable establishment. Will Lord Irwin, our new Viceroy, look into this matter and in the interests of the poor ryots and agriculturists economise?

With reference to the death of the student Bhagvat who was Sirdar Zanane's sister's son in the Malhar Ashram, my information is that the boy died on account of the rashness with which his abdomen was massaged by a servant employed in the Ashram. There was a medical man attached to this boarding school and one cannot understand why the massaging was allowed? Will the State authorities hold an enquiry about this death and other grievances connected with the Ashram and publish all the facts?

NEWS ABOUT MECCA CONFERENCE.

MYSTERY OF MISSING CABLES.

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, writes:—

On enquiry from Mecca the "Khilafat Daily" has been informed that already three cables were sent. (Enquiries are being made from the Telegraph Office as to the fate of the telegrams above referred to.) The message further says that the Islamic Conference of Mecca has been adjourned for the Haj. The Indian delegation is fighting hard to achieve its objects.

The Afghan and the Yamen delegations have already arrived and the Turks are coming.

G. D. A.
RESULTS
MOST REMARKABLE
59% PASS
17 Candidates pass this year at the above Exam. out of the 29 sent up. This positively proves the exceptionally superior training imparted at this Institute.
BATLIBOI'S
Accountancy Training Institute,
Yusuf Building Fort, BOMBAY.

ATTACK ON AKAL TAKHT

SERIOUS TROUBLE AT AMRITSAR

POLICE RESTORE ORDER

SIMLA, June 18.

Later details about the trouble at Amritsar show that the first warning of a possible disturbance was given by the visit of a party of 5 Akalis to the S. G. P. C. on the night of the 17th. Early this morning members of the S. G. P. C., apprehensive of possible action by the Akalis, approached the police superintendent who said he could intervene only on the responsibility of the S. G.P. C. itself, and at a clear request from them.

At 9 this morn on receipt of information that trouble had already commenced the police superintendent proceeded to the Golden Temple and there found that the Akal Takht was being attacked and that 2 men of the S. G. P. C. party had been seriously wounded. Leading members of S. G P. C made a formal request for assistance to the police superintendent who telephoned to the Deputy Commissioner with the result that the latter arrived with a company of Durham Light Infantry and a body of police.

POLICE HELP.

Mr. Waugh, D. C. after issuing order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure warning persons to leave the vicinty in order that arrests might be effected without interference proceeded to picket the public street at the back of the Akal Takht with infantry and to guard other approaches with police. After allowing an interval of an hour and a half for persons not concerned in the affray to withdraw, the police superintendent took a body of his men after removing their shoes to carry out arrests at the Akal Takht. On approaching the Takht they met with some slight resistance which was easily overcome and a few arrests were made. But a more serious difficulty was encountered in dealing with the ringleaders who had taken up a position on the first floor of the Takht and refused to surrender. Their arrest was not effected until a number of sevadars of the S. G. P. C. led by a member of that body and assisted by some Sikh policemen climbed up to the first storey. As soon as all arrests, some thirty in number had been effected, the police withdrew from the precincts and a company of infantry which had not at any time entered the precincts of the Golden Temple were taken back to the barracks.

It is stated that the Secretary of the S. G. P.C., Sardar Mahindar Singh, was somewhat seriously injured and one employee of the S. G. P. C. is suffering from a broken arm. A number of other persons are suffering from minor injuries. One head constable and one foot constable were wounded by kirpans. It is reported that the Superintendent of Police was attacked by an Akali with a kirpan but escaped injury. All apnears to be now quiet in the city.—A. P.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

AMRITSAR, June 18.

People have now begun to visit the Golden Temple as usual.—A. P.

PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE'S VERSION.

LAHORE, June 18.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has issued a lengthy statement to the Press about the origin of the trouble in Rawalpindi and the riots that followed on 14th June. In the course of the statement the Committee says that Sajjan Singh, President, Singh Sabha, Rawalpindi, had sent a letter to the City Inspector of the Police, Pindi at 8|15 p.m. on the night of 14th June drawing his attention to the collection of a large number of Mussalmans near the Singh Sabha Gurdwara who were shouting "Allah-o-Akbar" and were challenging the Sikhs to lead another procession, but no help reached the Gurdwara from the Inspector of Police. Immediately after this a riot began and a fight ensued between the Sikhs ansd Mussalmans. The Committee then says: "The Mussalmans on being replied ran away in all directions. In the meanwhile another band of Muslims came to loot the shops and with oil and petrol set fire to the shops and buildings in the Mandi. When the Sikhs inside the Singh Sabha saw the shops on fire, they wanted to rush to the spot to extinguish the fire, but the police had arrived by this time on the spot and prevented the Sikhs from going to the Mandi and even gave a severe beating to several of them. The shops in the Mandi continued to burn till the next evening. The loss in the Mandi is variously estimated from half a crore to two crores."

The Committee in concluding the statement draws the attention of Government to the proximity of Bakr-Id and requests it to make more satisfactory arrangements to ease the situation at Rawalpindi.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

King-Emperor has approved of the promotion of Maharajahs of Jind and Kapurthala to Honorary Colonels in the Army and also the appointment of Maharajah of Kapurthala as Honorary Colonel of 3rd/11th Sikh Regiment (Rattrays Sikhs).

The Viceroy has accepted invitation of Chelmsford Club to dine with its members on 17th July.

An address was presented by the Majlis-e-Millia Islamia of Bangalore City to Aminul-Mulk Mirza Mohamed Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, on the 9th instant.

Major and Mrs. R. F. Adam, Captain and Mrs. T. Dix Perkin and Captain and Mrs. E. W. D. Vaughan dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

SURRENDER OF ABDUL KERIM

COMMONWEALTH BILL PROPAGANDA.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

BY MAURICE AMER.

LONDON, May 27.

The most important news of the week, despite many topics of political and social interest, is—so far as concerns the independence of the Muslim world, at any rate—the surrender reported in to-day's papers. M. Steeg has wired to M. Briand that Abdul Kerim surrendered yesterday at Targuist, formerly the G.H.Q. of the Riff forces, since captured in the general Franco-Spanish united advance. It was announced that the "22 years vght" (dating from the infamous deal to divide up Morocco without consulting the inhabitants) is thus concluded. Putting aside the inevitable needs of the moment for a rest and restoration, we hope it is *not* concluded.

NEED OF THE RIFF FOR ITS FRIENDS.

The first impression, even among active supporters of the Riff, is—and naturally—that "all is lost", and that any organisation for the defence of the Riff should be dissolved. It might even be put more crudely, and stated as a resolve to leave the organisation to settle up its debts or responsibilities as best it can. A little reflection however will convince all level-headed and right minded persons that such a policy of despair is wrong,—and a little further consideration will demonstrate that the need for an organisation to watch over the interests of the Riffi and their allied tribes is now greater than ever.

We, who have always read all reports "between the lines," and waited for confirming or explanatory details, can well await from Riffi sources the exact nature and extent of the surrender. Let us assume that it is as absolute and unconditional as the French represent it to be. What are the "victors" going to do with the victims? The forces that twice defeated the French Government over the continuance of ruthless and unconditional war, are they going to abandon the Riffi to the tender mercies of a military clean-up What is the position of the real inner circle of Riff mountain tribes men? Have the war chiefs approved of Abdul Kerim's surrender? Are they planning resistance? Are the troops holding out for terms? Will any tribes refuse to submit?

When one reflects that in French Morocco itself one-third of the country to this day is still unreduced, it is early times to talk on May 28th 1926 of "all being over in the Riff." It is the duty of every friend of these magnificent strugglers for human liberty, against a frightful Imperialism, to continue to act as their defenders and if possible their protectors.

WHAT ABOUT THE MEDITERRANEAN?

The first thing that is ignored in a cursory glance at the news of defeat, is that a situation is now due to arise over the armament of the North African coast of the zone, in which every European is interested. First, what do the Spaniards really think of this result? We know that officially they and the French are as thick as thieves, but we also know unofficially that they hate and suspect each other, and the French control of the future of the zone may with a little assistance, be frustrated by the Spanish. Next, what is to be the attitude of England in case France occupies, and particularly in case she fortifies a position on the north Riff coast?

And finally what is Signor el Duce Mussolini, the new War Lord of Europe, going to say about the domination of the Mediterranean that would be involved

One of the first essentials of action should be to prevent England agreeing to the alteration of the international status of Tangier. It must neither be given up to France nor to Spain. In fact "every effort must be made to induce Italy and the United States of America" (who were signatories to the internationalisation of the Tangier zone) "to abandon the refusal to have anything to do with Tangier." It will be in the interests of world peace that they take full advantage of their signatory position, come back into joint control and put on to the right course of real neutrality the administration of the Tangier zone which has been in the hands of the Franco-Spanish a travesty of neutrality.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

With debt still unpaid by France to England and for that matter to America, it is of importance—especially in the delicate state of trade and commerce—to see that French financial interests are not to monopolise what possible "mineral wealth" there may be in the Riff; We have no interest in that "question as friends of the Riff; except that we would hope to be able to induce nations like England and France, who preach to the Russian Government about confiscation and the sacredness of property, to respect the rights of Riffians in their minerals. While we have never raised any question of minerals, except in the defence of native rights, the competing interests of Europe and America can reasonably claim that an arrangement at least as equitable as that promised by Abdul Kerim shall be granted by the European victors. Spain can also reasonably demand that the trade of the Riffians in eggs, potatoes and olives, and the fisheries, shall not be crushed by the laws of the Protectorate.

THE RIFF REFUGEES.

Can we abandon the interests of the masses of starving refugees, recently vastly increased by the advance of the Franco-Spanish troops? Would it not look callous, to say the least, if societies formed to defend the Riffians and Djebala people when they were able to defend themselves, should now promptly shut up shop when they lay at the mercy of the conquerors. We use the word "conquerors, since the Spaniards, unable to defeat the Riffi alone have taken the credit or otherwise of what is virtually a war carried on by the French on a European scale.

What of our professions that we wanted to get medical relief to the Riff, and that, if this was impossible in war, it would be just as necessary at the conclusion of the war? We surely cannot forget such professions.. It is to be hoped that the Riff Committee, or the Muslim Riff Committee, will remain in session, and carry on for the benefit of the various urgent objects named. It is to be hoped that the Indian people will emerge from their seclusion and contribute to these societies for the specific objects named.

The treasurer of the Riff Committee is Mr. Arnold Lupton 7, Victoria Street, London S. W. 1.

The treasurer of the Committee for the Muslim Riff is Mr. Khalid Sheldrake, 51, Fenwick Road, East Dulwich, London.

THE TRIUMPH AT SABARMATI.

It reaches the ears of friends of the National Congress as a message of encouragement and great joy, that "Straight Policy" has triumphed at Sabarmati. We are fully aware of the reputation, and of the devotion of Mrs. Naidu, and we have no great quarrel with Pandit Nehru—who, for a Radical, strikes us as rather reactionary and plutocratic. Our trouble is not so much with their views, as with the unhappy tendency of leaders to start all the old intrigue and unconstitutional action, whenever they acquire the powers to conduct or influence the affairs of democratic bodies. We felt here that it was an error to have entered into a Pact with forces so manifestly in discord with any democratic spirit in New India. But, if done by the Congress, it would have been impracticable and useless to criticise it. If done by the Congress Committee, it revives the old objection to that powerful body using its opportunities to subvert in any way the general decisions of the Congress itself. So much for the first stage,—The Sabarmati Pact. The second Sabarmati stage disclosed still further causes of regret and dissatisfaction. The Congress Committee has been within an ace, through the acts of its officers, of nullifying Cawnpore. A daring effort has been made, but luckily frustrated, to engineer an unconstitutional act. The defeat of this machination is the subject of great satisfaction among friends of India in London.

MRS. BESANT AGAIN.

There were other things beside virtual rebuffs. There was the actual and smashing defeat of Pandit Nehru's dangerous resolution, sprung on the Committee and accompanied with a panegyric of Mrs. Besant that is not echoed by any who have studied the imperialistic bias of her last decade or so. This resolution, which sought to get in the thin end of the Besantine wedge, was all so admirably staged by Panditji and Mrs. Naidu that the veteran lady evidently thought she would pass through Bombay to receive, at her "Conference" and "Send-Off", the congratulations of the theosophists on her victory at Sabarmati.

We who have been opposing the Commonwealth Bill here, and will keep on opposing it despite the backing by excellent and deluded Radicals blinded by the discarded republicanism of Mrs. Annie Besant,—we are encouraged and stimulated by the rejection of the proposal of a Committee to consider the "merits" of the Besant Bill. The intrigue in the case is seen in the proposal to have Mr. Shiva Rao as a consultant. That gentleman who represents the pocket Union of the theosophical element in Madras, is well-known misrepresentor of the state of India in this country's popular Press. We are glad of his set-back. The resolution was in conflict with the trade Union movements demand for adult suffrage, it was in conflict with the regular refusal of Congress to touch the Bill; and it ought to keep the eyes of the watchful Friends of the People closely directed on the future actions of their officials.

To our mind it is little short of an affront to democracy that, after such a defeat in the Committee, Mrs Naidu should preside at the "Commonwealth Bill Conference"—so-called, in Bombay. We shall have the "decisions" of this characteristically-convened "conference" broadcast to the Labour and democratic Press here; but there will be precious little reporting of the smashing defeat of the Besantine resolution by the Congress Committee at Sabarmati.

PLOT AGAINST KEMAL

TIMELY DISCOVERY.

MANY PROMINENT PERSONS ARRESTED.

LONDON, June 18.

Constantinople.—Apparently plotters were awaiting Mustapha Kemal's arrival at Smyrna to carry out their designs but the plot was discovered just before the President's arrival and police seized weapons and bombs. The arrests include several prominent persons.—Reuter.

A WELCOME PROPAGANDA.

ANJUMANI MOHAFAZET'S WORK

PATNA, June 19.

The following has been sent to the Associated Press for publication by the organisors of the Anjumani Mohafazet, Bihar and Orissa:—

Branches of the Anjuman are being established at different headquarters of the districts and sub-divisions. Preaching of the Anjuman have created an atmosphere of peace and good-will. Instructions have been issued to the Mussalmans of the province to observe the Bakr-Id without giving any cause of provocation to the Hindus. They have also been asked to give no credence to the rumours and never to take the law into their own hands, but to inform the central office of the Anjuman for the necessary steps. The Anjuman has called a meeting of its members from the whole province on the 27th June to consider and plan its programme of work.—A. P.

SACRED HILLS OF SHOTRUNJAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

the benefit of the pilgrim community, makes it far from a pilgrim tax proper in the real sense of the term. The attempt, however, of the Palitana Durbar to levy a tax of Rs. 2 per pilgrim from outside the State and Rs. 5 on every Jain within the State whether or not the said Jain makes a pilgrimage to the Hill, is of vastly different character. It is a poll-tax of the worst description. Apart from the rights of the subjects of the State itself, which are being ridden roughshod by this attempt of the State, there are the rights of the British subjects, who pay no such invidious poll-tax in their own territory, and whom the State of Palitana has no right to tax in this invidious manner. In the past the State was for a time permitted to levy such a rate; but that was in the period when the old agreement for the lump sum payment in consideration of the services of the State was under revision; and the levy was permitted to obtain some definite fair measure of the sum that ought to be paid by the Shrawaks to the Durbar. For such a state of things there may, in the circumstances of the day, have been some justification. But that cannot be used now as a precedent for making an indiscriminate tax levy of the kind proposed.

Breach of Agreement.

Finally, at the time of the last agreement, it was distinctly laid down that should either party to the agreement desire a modification of the amount payable, upwards or downwards, they must resort to the mediation of the supreme Government, without whose sanction no such modification can be made. By its proposed action to levy this tax, the Palitana Durbar has set at defiance the letter as well as the spirit of the said agreement, and claimed a right which is not warranted by the history of the case, and cannot possibly be permitted by the equity of the entire question.

Wanted—Justice.

Such in short is the genesis and the actual situation of this most vexed problem. The Jain community has an unanswerable case in history, in equity, in point of the general policy accepted universally and unquestionably, by the supreme authority in the land. They cannot allow this matter to be left to the tender mercies of the Palitana authorities. True to the traditions of loyalty and law-abidingness, the jain community has agreed to refer the question to the decision of the supreme British Government in India. Let not the Thakore beg the whole question by this ill-advised attempt to adopt the logic of the "fait accompli." Let him not drive the Jain community, by sheer despair, to adopt measures in mere self-defence which might not only embitter the relations that have been peaceful and happy for nearly three hundred years, but which might quite conceivably prejudice the entire matter in dispute by raising an unwholesome but unavoidable miasma of irrelevant and unsavoury issues that are bound to arise once a community is driven to despair. Even a worm trodden under foot will turn. And though the Jains of India are notable among the communities of India for their extreme peacefulness, the armoury of peaceful weapons to carry on the fight is not by any means exhausted. It is in the best interests of all concerned that the matter be inquired into by an impartial, dispassionate, authoritative Commission of inquiry commanding the full confidence of both sides. Those who have justice on their side need fear no such investigation; and when the findings of the Commission are published let the supreme Government again act the umpire and the final tribunal of appeal. We the Jains have full confidence in the integrity of British justice in matters like this; and there is no reason to believe that the State has any doubt about the fairness of the final decision, given as it must be after full, frank and free investigation of the entire question in all its issues.

(Concluded).

MOSUL MUDDLE CLEARED.

NEED OF INTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION.

A CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25

Before this letter of mine reaches you the Mosul negotiations would come to end, provided no unforseen difficulties crop up. To-day's "Milliet" supports the view first put forward by the "Aksham" that the question of first-rate importance for Turkey was "security" and not territory. Though the "Sonesaat" disputed the correctness of the report of its evening rival, yet it appeared almost certain now that the "Aksham" forecast was nearer to the actual Turkish terms; for, now the semi-official "Milliet" also furnished its readers with similar news.

The Balkan papers supported this week the view put forward by your correspondent last week, that the British assumed a more reasonable attitude towards Turkey this time, on account of the failure of Geneva and Locarno and wanted to settle the Mosul Question in order to keep their hands free for dealing with unexpected developments in Europe. The Turkish Government, in their yearning for a breathing-space to attend to reconstruction of the devastated regions of their country, seem to have surrendered their territorial claim upon Mosul. The real significance of the "Aksham" forecast, now confirmed by the semi-official "Milliet," seems to be this. It appears that in lieu of the restoration of Mosul Vilayet in full or in part, the Turkish Government have been satisfied with a share of Mosul oil. If this comes out true, the only explanation of this change of front on the part of Turks can be that they stand in dire need of money and they do not want to contract a foreign loan which in the past proved detrimental to their political and economical independence.

For the first time, the British Ambassador was received by Ismet Pasha, the Premier. His visit is considered to be an indication of the fact that the negotiations are nearing an end. Some details regarding the form of Turkish participation in the Mosul oil-exploitating syndicate and the terms of the Anglo-Iraq-Turkish Security and Neutrality Pact, remain to be adjusted which are expected to be over within a week, at the utmost.

TURCO-PERSIAN PACT RATIFIED.

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey unanimously ratified the Turco-Persian Pact of mutual Neutrality when it was presented by Dr. Tewfique Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister during the week-end to the Turkish Assembly. Mirza Tahatabai, the Persian Ambassador to Turkey, occupied the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery when the debate opened with a cordially-worded speech by Dr. Tewfique Bey in support of the Pact.

A CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

As the balancing of the Budget during the present financial year, constituted the corner-stone of the financial policy of the Turkish Government, they were obliged to tap all the sources of income. For this purpose some State monopolies, as those regarding the import of sugar, petroleum, benzene and sale of alcoholic spirits, were established during the year and some new taxes as the "Consumers' Tax" and the more systematic "Income Tax" had been levied. The Budget is now balanced and even shows some surplus without any retrenchments being made in the heads of expenditure.

For administrating the new monopolies, some more State Departments had to be created and on this point was raised the Constitutional issue in the Assembly which led to a very heated debate though no decision was arrived at. The issue was: "Could or could not the Deputies be nominated by the Government as members of the Managing Boards of these Monopoly Departments?" The Turkish Constitution does not allow a Deputy to become the State Employee; but in certain State Financial Institutions, as the Agricultural Bank, some Deputies do occupy a seat and a post. The Finance Minister was of opinion that Deputies could be named by the Government as members of the Managing Boards of the new Departments, while some Deputies opposed him. It is strange that such a point was raised in the Assembly. It is quite clear that if Deputies, who are chosen by the people to watch and supervise the Executive and Administrative Bodies, were themselves to become members of these, Bodies, there would be none to act as a brake upon them. The Judge and the accused cannot be one and the same person. The Turkish Constitution clearly and expressly prohibits such a dual function of a Deputy.

A BELGAUM FUNCTION

ADDRESS TO MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

BELGAUM, June 18.

Yesterday evening the local "Maratha Samaj Sudharana Mandal" presented an address to Mr. B. K. Dalvi on his being elected President of the Belgaum Municipality, when Shrimat Kshetra Jagadguru of Kolhapur presided.

The address *inter alia* referred to the fact that though it was more than 60 years since the Municipality was established and though the population of Belgaum contained 15,000 Marathas no member of that community had ever held the office of President of the Belgaum Municipality. It was therefore a matter of intense satisfaction that for the first time a Maratha gentleman had been elected as President of that body. It was only owing to his honesty of purpose, high sense of duty, and sterling qualities of head and heart that Mr. Dalvi had succeeded in winning that post.

Mr. Dalvi in reply then spoke a few words suitable to the occasion. *Pan* and *attar* were then distributed.

HIGH COURT.

FATALITY AT MARRIAGE FESTIVAL

RE-TRIAL OF MOTOR DRIVER

How the merriment of a marriage festival was turned into the mourning of a tragic fatality was described during the hearing, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaokar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, of the appeal preferred by the Bombay Government against the acquittal, by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, of one Daji Rayaji, a motor driver who was charged with having caused the death of an 8-year old boy by rash and negligent driving.

In December last, there was a marriage celebration at the house of the late Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh at New Queen's Road, near Opera House. In connection with this occasion, a caste-dinner was given on the 8th by the family of Sir Gokuldas in honour of the bridegroom's party. After the function was over at about 2 p.m. that afternoon, the party came down and were waiting on the footpath to cross to the other side. Just then the deceased boy Venod Chunilal, aged 8 years, a near relative of the bridegroom, proceeded to cross the road when a municipal motor ambulance driven by the accused came up from the Lamington Road side, and knocked him down, killing him on the spot. The accused was, thereupon, prosecuted before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on the charge of murder under Section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code, and was acquitted on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to substantiate his guilt.

Against that order, the Bombay Government preferred the present appeal to the High Court.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, represented the Crown, while Mr. Kenneth McI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, appeared on behalf of the accused.

A CLEAR CASE.

Mr. Patkar contended that the Magistrate's grounds for rejecting the prosecution evidence, especially of the two uncles of the boy, were based on mere surmises. Expert evidence showed that the brakes were not in proper order, and that as the van was pulled up at a distance of 54 feet from the spot, the speed was between 22 and 25 miles per hour, though the prescribed speed was not to exceed 12 miles. Counsel submitted that no horn or bell was sounded, and it was a clear case of rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Kemp, for the defence, pointed out that the policeman, who had seen the deceased crossing the road and the accused driving the van fast, had not given any warning either to the boy or to the accused. Counsel argued that the accused did not notice the boy at all till he was actually knocked down and an alarm was raised. From that it was very probable that the deceased was not walking slowly, but suddenly ran across the road when the van was close to him. If the accused had seen the boy at some little distance, he would have certainly slowed down to prevent an impact.

FURTHER INQUIRY ORDERED.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, thought that there were sufficient grounds for setting aside the order of discharge and ordering further enquiry into the case. They, therefore, did not desire to express their opinion on the facts and materials before them at the present stage of the proceedings. As regards the Magistrate's remark that "the accused is a driver of some experience, and would be the last person to deliberately run over a small boy", their Lordships observed that it was not a material point in favour of the accused. What the Magistrate had to decide was whether the prosecution had established a case of culpable negligence against the accused. The accused did not assert that he had sounded the horn. There was certainly evidence to show that he was driving fast and that the brakes were out of order. The accused's statement that he did not see the boy until the accident had actually happened, which was accepted by the Magistrate, itself raised the presumption of negligence. At any rate, it seemed to their Lordships, that in the interests of justice the case should be further enquired into. They accordingly set aside the order of discharge, and directed the Chief Presidency Magistrate to try the case himself, or depute another magistrate, other than the magistrate in question, to try it.

ADVANCE MOTORING

A DEMONSTRATIVE TOUR

KARACHI, June 18.

The party which travelled from Luxor, Egypt, to Quetta in a Renault desert car arrived in Karachi this morning and was interviewed by an Associated Press representative. The engineer in charge stated that the object of the trip was to demonstrate the value of transport of this particular type, in countries such as Iraq and Persia, where roads were non-existant. This was very well demonstrated across the Syrian desert from Palmyra to Baghdad over which route the car maintained an average speed of thirty miles per hour. From Baghdad to Teheran and on to Quetta the car was put to supreme test for the country consisted of precipitous hills, narrow mountain passes, broken water courses, sandy wastes and boulder-strewn desert land.—A.P.

TARIFF BOARD.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY'S EVIDENCE.

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Appearing before the Tariff Board in Shillong, the representative of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., stated that they were previously operating a furnace in a different way, but since they had changed their method they had obtained better results. The amount of iron depended on that of coke they burnt. They could produce more iron by the use of flux and delomite. In reply to the President, Mr. Ginwala, witness admitted that their practice was in accordance with the American Practice and that they had got more than enough pig iron for their purpose. In producing 420,000 tons of steel they had about a 150,000 tons of scrap available.

The President: As regards the output in open hearth, America had got about 18 to 20 thousand tons in a month in a similar open hearth. You have got 7 open hearth. But output does not come to that.

Witness: We are coming to that. We now produce 18,500 tons and we hope to reach the American capacity of 20,000 tons.

The President pointed out that they had got an improvement, more or less, of about ten thousand tons in cold weather output. As regards hot weather output, results were irregular.

Witness replied that furnace did not work as men could not work in intense heat. The hot weather output could never reach the cold weather output. It was physically impossible.—A.P.

HINDU MAHASABHA AND ELECTIONS.

LALA DUNICHAND'S WARNING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 18.

As Punjab politics are being more and more driven into communal channels, Lala Dunichand, a Swarajist member of the Legislative Assembly has now come out with a timely warning to the electorate against being exploited by anti-nationalists on communal ticket. He condemns the attitude of the Hindu Sabha with reference to the coming elections.

He says:—"In my humble opinion it is not at all moral or honourable to exploit Hindu sentiments contrary to the spirit and even letter of the resolution of the Hindu Maha Sabha. It has been always an enigma and a puzzle to me that an average Hindu Congressman can not protect Hindu interests. I make bold to say that he is as fit as any other member of the Hindu Sabha to protect Hindu interests. It is an empty shibboleth that has been given currency among the unsophisticated Hindus. I claim that I and many other Hindu Congressmen are as capable of protecting Hindu interests as most ardent members of the Hindu Sabha. It has been my deep-rooted conviction that nothing will injure the cause of the Hindu Sabha so much as the running of elections. On its part the Hindu Sabha can become a power only if it is run more or less on lines of the Arya Samaj and devote itself to varied and multifarious non-political problems with which the Hindu community is confronted. I hope and wish that my appeal will be received in the same spirit in which it is made."

DISQUALIFICATION OF MR. YAKUB HASAN.

PROTEST MEETING AT MADRAS

MADRAS, June 18.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, the Madrass Khilafat Committee and the Madras Presidency Muslim League, and under the presidency of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, a resolution was passed condemning the action of the Government of Madras in refusing to remove the disqualification imposed upon Maulana Yakub Hasan and others who have suffered for their country and the Khilafat from standing for elections to the Madrass Legislative Council. The resolution was moved by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and was unanimously carried.—A. P.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY IN BENGAL

MANIFESTO TO BE ISSUED SHORTLY

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Associated Press understands that as a direct sequel to the recent meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, a new political party will very shortly be brought into existence in Bengal composed of prominent Swarajists and Nationalists. It is learnt that among the organisers of the new party are Sarat Chandra Bose, brother of Subash Chandra Bose, Nirmul Chnader Chander, Dr. Bidhum Chander Roy and Nalini Ranjan Sirkar.

It is noteworthy that both Mr. Bose and Mr. Chander have latterly not been able to see eye to eye with Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta on many questions at present agitating the public mind. The main plank in the programme of the new party will be village reorganisation. A manifesto declaring the formation of the party and its creed is under discussion and is expected to be issued after consultation with leaders of the other parties.—A. P.

FIRE IN POONA PRESS

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, President of the Servants of India Society, Poona, has issued the following appeal to the public:—

"The Servants of India Society has sustained a terrible loss by the fire which brought to ruin the Arya Bhushan Press and the Dnyan Prakash Press. These had been built up with great patience and foresight by Mr. Gokhale, who knew the mutations of public support and desired to provide for the Society a constant source of income. Deprived of their mainstay, the members of the Society cannot but turn in their distress to their countrymen for that prompt and generous help in money which alone can put them back in their former position and enable them to resume their career of service to the public. I have already appealed to personal friends through private letters, and I wish by this means to reach the wider public who are interested in the Society and its work. Sympathy and help are flowing in, from all sides, and our hearts have been gladdened beyond measure by the spontaneous expressions of good-will received from those who are not in habitual agreement with us on public matters. As I said, on another occasion, it seems as though the essential kindliness of human nature, being so often forced out of its natural current by conflict of interests, were only waiting for a pretext to come back to its own channel.

We calculate that two lakhs of rupees would be required to enable us to make a fresh start. The sum is large, and there is depression all round. Still my colleagues and I have every confidence that in a few months' time we shall get what we want. Our members will go round to various places, but they are not many, and cannot be everywhere. We look to our Associates and sympathisers in all parts of the country for active help. We beg them to respond to this appeal as though it had been made to them individually and in person. No amount is so small but it will be welcome; in fact small contributions, if sufficiently numerous, will give us the pleasing reflection that we are known and appreciated by a wide circle of those whom we seek to serve."

IGNORANCE OF LAW NO EXCUSE

ALIPORE PRISONER'S APPEAL FAILS

CALCUTTA, June 18.

A case of smuggling of arms into India by seamen came up for hearing at the High Court before Mr. Justice Rankin and Mr. Justice Chotzner. This was an appeal preferred by Newton Jamieson, a prisoner in the Alipur Jail who had been convicted by Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 19 F of the Arms Act, of being in possession of a pistol and some cartridges without license and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The petitioner was a seaman on board the steamer "Kandahar." The police on information that he was in possesion of arms and ammunition for sale, arrested him at No. 5 jetty, after a severe scuffle and found in his trouser pockets a pistol of Spanish make and 24 live cartridges. The defence was that the appellant carried pistol and cartridges for his own protection and was ignorant of law prohibiting importation of firearms into India. Their Lordships upheld conviction and held that under circumstances sentence was not severe. The apeal was dismissed.—A. P.

PASSENGERS BY "KAISER I HIND"

Among those who left by the P. and O mail boat "Kaisar-i-Hind" on Saturday were Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. L. J. Mountford, Mrs. Nanavati, Messrs. Atmasingh, Bhargava, Trivedi, A. J. Wadia, S. Rahman, Peermahomed, A. H. Khan, Chopra. Mr. Lalubhai was given a hearty send-off by his numerous friends including Messrs. Narottam Morarji, Walchand Hirachand and Hiralal Nanavati, Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. on whose behalf he has proceeded to England.

FAREWELL TO MR. J. A. MADAN

Mr. J. A. Madan, Registrar, Co-operative Societies is shortly going on deputation as the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and in appreciation of his valuable services to the Co-operative Movement, and to the Institute it has been proposed to give him a farewell party on behalf of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute on Saturday, the 26th inst. at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Institute office. Co-operators, who would like to join the function are requested to send in their subscriptions to the Secretary, Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

'DEPRESSED CLASSES'

REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL.

A public meeting of Chamars and Dhors was held at Dharavi on Saturday last, Mr. Raghoba Vanamali presiding. Over 500 men belonging to the two communities were present. It was unanimously resolved to accord a strong support to the resolutions passed at the Chamar-Dhor Conference held at Poona in May last and to request Government to nominate Mr. M. A. Kamble, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the said Conference, as a representative of the 'Depressed Classes' in the Bombay Legislative Council that will be formed at the end of the current year. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. S. N. Shivatarkar, G. N. Sahasrabudhe, Lakshmanrao Chandorkar, Girijashanker Shivadas, Shankarrao Kavade, Marutirao Bawdekar and others.

ADEN NOTES

PROPOSED EXTENTION OF ADEN RAILWAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, June 13.

The Aden Railway is a collosal failure. It is at present run at a loss of two lakhs per annum and if something is not done at once the loss will rise steadily and might in the long run threaten the very existence of the Railway. We once advocated that the line should at once be extended to Crater—the nucleus of business and the proper source for augmenting the present revenue of the Railway. Maalla, the present Railway base is midway between Crater and Steamer Point and with the advent of cheap means of conveyance such as Busses and Motor Cars the chance of getting passengers from the Crater for Sheikh Othman, is very remote and impracticable. People prefer to pay 3 ans. and go to Sheikh Othman in a Buss rather than pay 2 ans. motor fare to Maalla and 1 anna Railway fare to Sheikh Othman. There is no fun in this absurd arrangement. The crying need of Aden is early extension of the Railway line to Crater and Steamer Point.

The Railway authorities have luckily felt the need of the public and in order to represent the matter to Government they have collected data as to how many passengers and cargo pass daily from Crater to Towahi and Sheikh Othman. According to the information and statics obtained by personal observations it is estimated that about 8,000 people pass, daily through the Main Pass and immense quantity of cargo. If the Railway line is brought to Crater and Steamer point, there is every likelihood of the Aden Railway making the loss good in no time. Question of funds is the only excuse that is always put to cut short such proposals, but the scheme is not a "Khyber Railway" but a mere extension of three miles lines which need not cost more than two lakhs if the work is taken speedily. We trust the Railway authorities in Aden and in India will put their heads together and face this problem once for all.

SIR LESLIE WILSON AT ADEN.

Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay on return from leave visited Aden on the 6th June. The mail signalled at 11-30 a.m. and on landing at the pier at 12-30 he was taken to the Residency for lunch. From there he along with the Resident and the Assistants visited the Government Schools at Crater. The Aden Industrial School boys presented him a carved table made by the boys which he gratefully accepted. On leaving the School he went to the Tavella Tanks and thence he drove to Sheikh Othman. He returned on board the ship after dusk. It is rumoured that there is some hope of bettering the present pitiable condition of the Government School employees, and of raising the Government School at Crater to the status of a High School. The Governor has also consented to present a Sport Cup to the School boys. The Aden public should be thankful to Sir Leslie for all the interests he takes for the welfare of the children of Aden.

UNCONSCIOUS FOR 67 HOURS

SERIOUS RIDING ACCIDENT TO DY. COMMISSIONER

AMRAOTI, June 18.

Mr. K. L. F. Armitage, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, who is at Chikalda during the summer, was, on the evening of 15th June, found lying unconscious in the jungle, by the side of his horse which was standing steady. The latest message from Chikalda that reached here this noon states that Mr. Armitage has been unconscious for over 67 hours. The details of the circumstances that led to the accident are not likely to be available until Mr. Armitage regains consciousness. It is supposed that Mr. Armitage must have got a clumsy fall from his horse during a ride, and his head must have come in contact with some hard substance. Major Warwick, Civil Surgeon, Amraoti, has gone to Chikalda, and is in attendance on Mr. Armitage.—A.P.

A GIRL BURNT TO DEATH

HUSBAND ARRESTED

MADRAS, June 19.

Srimati Dharmambal, a Brahmin girl aged fourteen, admitted into the Gosha Hospital last night for burns over her body died during the course of the day. Suspicion of foul play surrounds the fragic death. Dharmambal was the wife of Kalyanaram, a typist in the M.S.M. Rly. Last night at 10 p.m. piercing shrieks from their room brought the co-tenants to that room. When they saw Dharmambal's sari, half soaked in kerosine, all aflame. The neighbours poured water over the girl and put out the flames. She had meanwhile sustained extensive burns all over the body and had to be removed to the hospital. Police were soon upon the scene. As the girl grew worse, the Magistrate was sent for to take the dying declaration. As a result of the allegations the husband is being detained in custody pending further investigation.—Free Press.

DEFAMATION OF LOKMANYA

APPEAL ADMITTED

POONA, June 19.

The appeal lodged by Mr. K. S. Gupte, pleader, on behalf of Messrs. Lad and Javalkar who were convicted for printing and publishing songs containing imputations defamatory of the late Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each by the City Magistrate of Poona, was admitted on 18th instant by the Sessions Judge of Poona. The Sessions Judge ordered notices to be issued to the District Magistrate and the Public Prosecutor Poona. Hearing will take place in the next month.—A.P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Raj Satis Chandra Chowdhury Bahadur of Nagarpur in Mymensingh District has made a donation of Rs. 50,000 for the endowment of the Nagarpur Pundarikaksha Hospital, Calcutta, in addition to the gift of Rs. 1,25,000 previously made by him.

The young Bengali who was found beheaded at the Dhobi Ghat, Benares, was identified to be Nagendra Nath Banerjee, son of Mr. Nanigopal Banerjee of Majilpur, Jainagar District, Twenty-four Parganas. He used to live here with his wife and two daughters. Why he came here from Bengal is not known yet. No arrests have yet been made.

The Government of Bengal have made arrangements in connection with the working of the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, for free attendance on all labour cases within certain defined area.

The first case in Calcutta under the Presidency Area Emergency Security Act was disposed of yesterday when the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Kshera Khar, a native of Gaya District, to three months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of violating the Police Commissioner's order externing him from Bengal for a period of twelve months.

On Thursday night Benares was relieved from the grip of heat wave by first welcome shower which lasted for half an hour and brought down the temperature below 90 degrees this morning.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Central National Mahomedan Association, resolutions were passed supporting the views of A. K. Ghuznavi on the question of music before mosques, protesting against Government's decision and repudiating the views expressed by Dr. Kitchlew and others supporting a mixed electorate, processions with music before mosques and a joint programme with the Hindu Sabha.

Officers of all the Calcutta police stations have been directed to compile a list giving the names and addresses of mosques and the hours of congregational prayers at each mosque in view of the coming Bakr-Id.

A Simla message of June 18 says:—Reports from Mianwali show that Kalabagh caught fire at nine on the night of 13th when three hundred shops were burnt. It is reported that there was a heavy loss of property, but no loss of life. The Superintendent of Police was on the spot and controlled the situation. The fire was purely accidental and had no communal origin.

News has been received at Simla that a fire broke out in the Ordinance Depot, Rawalpindi on Friday evening and has done considerable damage. Its origin is not known.

The Secretary of Repeal Committee regarding Travancore Press Regulation wiring to local press says that further protest meetings were held in various parts of the State, and that the maximum security of Rs. 500 was demanded from 5 papers, Rs. 150 from 2 papers and Rs. 25 from the rest.

A Calcutta message says:—"Two Marwaris, Anand Bhar and Onkaria Brahmin, who were ordered by the Commissioner of Police to be externed from Bengal for one year under the Presidency Security Act, were found loitering in Burrabazar, arrested and sent up for trial for violating the order."

The Madras Labour Union has sent a donation of Rs. 50 to the Servants of India Society's Relief Fund.

The Madras Hockey Tournament conducted by the Madras Cricket Club opened on Saturday evening at Chepauk. The contestants were the Mars Union and the Madras Eastern Club. When time was called the Mars Union had won by an odd goal in three goals.

Shrimant Sadashivrao alias Khasesaheb Maharaj Pawar is going to stand for the forthcoming election of the Bombay Council on behalf of Poona District as a Non-Brahmin Party candidate.

A Calcutta message of June 19th says:—The suit brought by Edwin St. Clair Daniel, Electrical Engineer, against the Maharaja-7,089 for work done for him has been dedhiraja Bahadur of Darbhanga claiming Rs. creed in full by Mr. Justice Buckland.

The Madras Government have issued a press communique regarding recent Collectors' Conference at Ootacamund. Among the important subjects the conference considered the relative spheres of activity of members of Legislative Council and District Officials in their relations with the people with the object of securing the best possible understanding between the members of Legislative Council and District officials in connection with administration problems of the districts.

MAULVI ABDUL HAQ DEAD

LAHORE, June 19.

Maulvi Abdul Haq, proprietor of the "Muslim Outlook", a local daily newspaper died here this evening of pneumonia, after ailing for several days.—A. P.

REGISTRATION OF MUSLIM MARRIAGES

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The United Provinces Government has appointed a committee with Mr. Justice Suleman as Chairman and 14 members, including the Raja of Jehangirabad. Dr. Khan and the Raja of Salempur, whose duties will be to advise Government whether compulsion to register Muslim marriages is permissible under Muslim law and to consider and report whether registration of Muslim marriages should be made compulsory.—A.

IMAGINARY VICTORY.

C. P. RESPONSIVISTS' SELF-DECEPTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, June 19.

The Nagpur Responsivists are now-a-days engaged in spreading false canards about the C. P. Swarajists. The paragraph headed "Hindu Mahasabha, C. P. Swarajists' Failure" which appeared in the "Times of India" dated 17th June is an example in point. The "Times of India" correspondent was not present at the said meeting at all and therefore, it must be the Responsivists' leaders who have drafted the paragraph for him to belittle or ridicule the C. P. Swarajists.

CREATURE OF IMAGINATION.

The C. P. Swarajists never tried to capture the Hindu Sabha at all. Many of them are members of the Hindu Sabha and not a single one of them tried to enrol any members before this meeting for the election of office-bearers. On the other hand Dr. Hedgewar, the henchman of Dr. Moonje, the Responsivists' leader, enrolled over 300 members about half of the total enrolled before this meeting. This fact will clearly show which way the truth lies. The Nagpur Responsivists finding that they were completely routed by the Swarajists in the political field, had a natural fear that a similar fate might overtake them in the Hindu Sabha. It is they, therefore, who made strong preparations for a fight which never took place and they may take pride in their victory, in an imaginary fight.

The proposal to have a third vice-president was made by Mr. Tamhankar a non-Swarajist and when he was asked to give out his reasons for having a third vice-president, Mr. Ruikar, a Swarajist wanted to know the reasons for having two vice-presidents. This cannot be construed to be a veiled attempt to oust Dr. Moonje. Three names were suggested for the two vice-presidentships namely Mr. Venkatrao Gujar, Mr. Maheshpuri and Dr. Moonje. Dr. Moonje did not spontaneously withdraw from the contest. He was repeatedly asked by several members and also Dr. Cholkar (Responsivist) whether he wanted to be a vice-president or not and he replied in the negative after great deliberation and hesitation. Dr. Moonje was then elected general secretary without opposition from any quarter.

SWARAJIST VICTORY.

Mr. Abhyankar, the Swarajist leader got the highest number of votes in the executive body whose members were enrolled by Dr. Hedgewar and other henchmen of Dr. Moonje.

A PEG TOO MUCH.

SIMLA TRAGEDY.

SIMLA, June 20.

Yet another tragedy has occurred resulting in the death of Mr. William Hamilton employed in the Military Finance Branch, aged 24 years, which calls for urgent remedy on the part of the Simla Municipality. Mr. Hamilton, it is stated, accompanied by three companions took drinks at the Grand Cafe in the evening and later attended a picture palace, where again during the interval he is reported to have taken a number of pegs. When returning home he was accompanied by one of his friends who parted, when the latter reached his destination. Hamilton then proceeded alone to his house and probably stood near a railing to ease himself, but as the railing was weak, and he was drunk, he over-balanced himself and fell twenty feet below and died early this morning. His body was discovered and a *post mortem* examination held this afternoon which resulted in a verdict of death from concussion and compression of the brain.

EARLIER TRAGEDY RECALLED.

Another tragedy, it may be recalled, occurred recently when a Punjabi lad playing near a railing slipped down and died. Public feeling is roused by these tragedies and desires that the Municipality should undertake exhaustive enquiry and introduce a wire netting at all the danger spots. Then against the question of the amount of the quantity of drink allowed during the cinema is also attracting attention. Some limit in this respect is called for.—A. P.

ADVANCE OF MONSOON.

GENERAL RAINFALL IN COUNTRY.

SIMLA, June 20.

The weather telegrams from North-east India have not yet been received, but the shallow depression is probably formed in the neighbourhood of South Bengal. The monsoon continues active in Burma, North-east India and has extended in the United Provinces, but remains weak on the West coast of the Peninsula.

Numerous dust or thunderstorms have occurred in North-west India and the United Provinces.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, Konkan, and Malabar. There were a few falls in the Punjab, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Provinces and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches; Tavoy four; Moulmein, Shillong, Mymensingh, Barraich one and a half; Agra and Bareilly three-quarters; Mukteswar a half; Sialkot, Lyallpur and Gulmarg a quarter; Mormugao four; Karwar one and a half; Mangalore one; Cochin two; and Mercara three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease in United Provinces and some extension in the extreme north.—A. P.

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LEWIS & JONES' WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

There has been continuous liquidation of weak bull accounts throughout the week, and as a consequence prices have been marked down in a drastic manner. 3½ per cent Paper and 5 per cent 1945/55 close slightly above the lowest rates touched at Rs. 76/2 and Rs. 106/14, a fall of Rs. 1/2 and Rs. 1/8 respectively on the week. It has again been difficult to sell other issues for cash. The New Loan closes at Rs. 87, sellers, and it would appear that speculators have not been able to liquidate their heavy purchases at a premium of this security. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is down Rs. 2 at Rs. 112. Tata Hydro Debentures which were bought up to Rs. 110 by speculators, have been thrown out at Rs. 103. Owing to the heavy fall in prices, brokers are not keen in opening the August settlement, until July has been cleared up. It looks as if the speculative position will have to undergo still further liquidation before the market takes a turn for the better.

Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

Closing prices of securities are as follows:

	Redn. Yield. Rs. a. p.
3½ p.c. Rupee Paper	76 2 4 16
4 p.c. Conversion Loan	94 0 4 31
4 p.c. 1960/70	87 0 4 25
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	102 0 4 26
5 p.c. 1929/47 (taxable)	101 0 4 46
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	103 6 4 45
5 p.c. 1945/55 (taxfree)	100 14 4 57
5½ p.c. 1928 (taxfree)	106 0 4 74
6 p.c. 1926 (taxfree)	100 8 3 97
6 p.c. 1927 (taxfree)	102 2 4 28
6 p.c. 1930 (taxfree)	106 8 4 29
6 p.c. 1931 (taxfree)	107 4 4 41
6 p.c. 1932 (taxfree)	108 4 4 42
6½ p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan	112 0 4 78

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Prices of mill shares are practically unchanged on the week, although on Monday there was a small rise of 5 to 10 rupees on Government's announcement of the appointments to the Tariff Board which is to enquire into the condition of the mill industry. Pending the development of the monsoon dullness is likely to continue in this section. Gokaks have improved to Rs. 115.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

STATEMENT AFFAIRS AS ON THE 11TH JUNE, 1926.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	4,82,50,000
Public Deposits	26,97,95,000
Other Deposits	71,20,56,000
Sundries	1,55,84,000
Rupees	1,10,19,35,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	15,39,59,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,19,78,000
Loans	18,57,82,000
Cash Credits	30,05,82,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,73,29,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	31,58,000
Dead Stock	2,77,72,000
Sundries	91,44,000
Balances with other Banks	22,36,000
	75,19,40,000
Cash	34,99,95,000
Rupees	1,10,19,35,000

The above balance sheets includes:—

Deposits in London	£1,185,900
Advances in London	£1,201,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 145,300

Percentage 35,08.
Bank Rate 4 per cent.

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 18.

MONEY.

While the money market was quite steady early in the week, conditions became easier towards the end, and call money is now fairly plentiful at 3½ per cent. It is expected that this tendency will continue and in a fortnight's time, after the half-year requirements of the banks have been met, funds will be available at even lower rates. Fixed deposit rates were unchanged during the week, money for two to six months being quoted at 3 per cent., and for twelve months at 4 to 4½ per cent.

Contrary to expectations, the steadier tendency in the market for Government securities observed at the close of last week proved to be of a temporary nature, and the market virtually collapsed during the week, although there was a slight recovery towards the close on profit-taking by bears. The weakness is attributed to selling by weak holders, in such volume that heavy buying by banks was inadequate to check the fall in prices. At the close the tone of the market is uncertain, and its future course will depend upon the volume of selling still to be done by weak holders, as well as the purchasing activities of banks. 3½ per cent. Government Paper, as a result of these conditions, declined from Rs. 77/4 to Rs. 75/10, and recovered at the close to Rs. 76/2 only. A feature of the week was the sharp decline in the price of the New Loan which fell from par to a discount of Rs. 1/4, now being quoted at Rs. 86/12. The 1945-55 Loan also took a sharp drop from Rs. 108/8 to Rs. 106/6, closing at 106/13. 5 per cent 1935 Loan remained steady at Rs. 101/12 and 1933 declinedby As. 12 to Rs. 103. 5½ per cent. Bonds 1928 receded to Rs. 106/13. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 100/8 and Rs. 102, 1930 at Rs. 105/12 and 1933 at Rs. 108. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 112.

The currency returns as at 7th June shows a small increase of Rs. 41.80 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation to Rs. 187.49 crores. Silver coins have also increased by Rs. 36.96 lacs to Rs. 79.22 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 7.75 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 58.29 as against 58.22 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quotations were unchanged during the week with sellers at 1s 5.29/32 except for a short period when, on Calcutta advices, the figure was 1s.5.15/16d. Otherwise the market was inactive, with small demand for bullion T T. and few bills showing. Forward rates were unchanged during the week, the quotation being 1s.5-29/32d. for June/July. 1s. 515/16. for August, 1s. 5 31/32d. for September, 1s. 6d. for October. 1s. 6-1/32d. for November and 1s. 6-1/16d. for December/February.

The dollar sterling quotation improved slightly from 4.86-9/16 dollars to 4.86 3/4 dollars but closed at 4.86-5/8 dollars. Continental currencies fluctuated rather heavily, and on the whole show a decline at the end of the week. French francs dropped from 167.45 to 172.90x, and closed at 171, while Belgian francs went from 163 to 168½. The Italian lira followed a similar course falling from 133 1/2 to 135 1/2, and closing at 134.

GOLD.

Gold prices fell slightly during the week, from Rs. 21-7 per tola to Rs. 21-6-0, at the close showing a slight recovery to Rs. 21-6-6. There was only a moderate amount of business done, and the weakness is attributable to the steadiness of sterling rather than to any developments in the gold market, although the failure of the offtake to improve may have had some effect. The off-take averaged about 25,000 tolas a day, but arrivals have been fairly heavy, and the stock is now estimated to be about 10 lacs tolas (bars and coin). London gold prices stood at 84s. 11½d. except for a temporary decline to 84s. 10½d. Sovereigns, in sympathy with bullion quotation, eased off slightly, from Rs. 13-7-3 to Rs. 13-7-0. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21/6/0 for ready, Rs. 21/7/3 and Rs. 21-6-3 for 26th June settlement and Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 26th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £44,600 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £135,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 85,16,724 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £24,000.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of April this year amounted to 803,303 fine ounces as compared with 834,340 fine ounces during the previous month.

SILVER.

The silver market was on the whole, considerably stronger during the week, principally in view of bullish advices from Shanghai and yesterday there was a sharp rise of annas six in the quotation to Rs. 69 per 100 tolas as the result of an announcement by Reuter that the Pittman Act had passed the United States Senate. This is the bill which has been under consideration for some time, providing for the purchase of the balance of 14½ million ounces of silver as yet not repurchased under the original Pittman Act. A fair amount of business was done during the week, but the off-take declined to an average of about 150 bars daily. After allowing for imports, it is estimated that the stock now on hand approximates about 4,000 bars, a slight decline from last week's figure. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 2s. 119/16d. to 3s. but closes at 2s. 11-15/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 30-9/16d. and 30½d. for ready and 30¼d. and 30½d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 69 and Rs. 68-7 for ready, Rs. 69-2 and Rs. 68-9 for 30th June settlement and Rs. 69-5 and Rs. 68-10 for 29th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £92,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is £302,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 82 bars and Rs. 199,439 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the week. There was hardly any change in the market for cotton mill shares, Fluctuations were small and trading was light, the market focussing its attention principally on trading in Government securities. The following are the fluctuations in some of principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 887/8-901/4, 886/4; Century Rs. 370, 376/4, 371/4, 372/8 Central India Rs. 506/4, 513/12, 511/4, Crescent Rs. 180, 182/8, 180; Fazulbhoy Rs. 847/8, 861/4, 852/8, Madhowji Rs. 87/8, 88/12, New Great Rs. 300 296/4, Pearls Rs. 473/12; 478/12, 476/4 Simplex Rs. 115 117/8-115; and Swadeshi Rs. 477/8 481/4, 480.

Miscellaneous shares were also quieter on the whole. Tata Iron Ordys. improved from Rs. 25/10 to Rs. 30/8 during the week but declined to Rs. 27/12 and Defds. improving from Rs. 60 do Rs. 82/12 declined to 72/8 at the close. Andhra Valleys improved to Rs. 695 but closed at Rs. 672/8, and Tata Hydros declined from Rs. 1023/12 to Rs 1002/8xd Alcocks show a slight improvement from 158/12 to Rs. 163/12. Cement shares were steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 11/14 and Katni Ordys. at 51/4 with Defds. at Rs. 130. Railway shares show little change, Ahmd. Frantij improving from Rs. 940 to Rs. 945.

Bank shares were somewhat quieter, Imperial Banks declining from Rs 1710 to Rs. 1695, and Contributories from Rs. 440 to Rs. 435. Bank of India shares slightly declined from Rs. 83/12 to Rs 83/4 and Central Banks from Rs. 27/8 to Rs. 27/4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, June 20.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

	Rs. As. Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—	
Standard	Per lb. 1 2 0
Century	,, 1 1 6
Hindustan	,, 1 1 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,, 1 2 0
Phoenix	,, 1 1 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,, 1 1 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,, 1 1 3
Kaliamardan	,, 1 1 3
Daud Sahib	,, 1 0 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 52/58/13:—	
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1 2 6
Hindustan	,, 1 1 9
David Mill	,, 1 2 0
Apollo	,, 1 2 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	,, 1 2 0
Gold Mohor	,, 1 0 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 in.—	
Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 1 0 9
Spring (Merchant)	,, 1 0 9
Century (Bugle)	,, 1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,, 1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,, 1 0 6
Sakuntala	,, 1 0 6
Sundari Brand	,, 1 0 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	,, 1 2 6
Jacob E D	,, 1 1 0
Century	,, 1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	,, 1 1 6
Century	,, 1 1 6
Jacob E. D.	,, 1 0 6
1386 Tata	,, 3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs 5:—	
Bombay Cotton	Per piece 4 4 0
Jamshed	,, 4 4 0
Century	,, 4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,, 4 6 0
Hindustan No. 902	,, 4 14 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—	
Kasturchand Mill	,, 5 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	,, 11 8 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	,, 8 10 0
Hindustan	,, 8 14 0
E D Rachael	,, 7 8 0
SALITA:—	
Century	,, 1 0 0
Textile	,, 1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,, 1 0 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2 10 0
777 Crescent	,, 2 9 0
DUKDI Yards 13 13 14:—	
Kanta	Per lb. 1 5 6
Great	,, 1 6 0
Phoenix	,, 1 5 6

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TESTIMONIALS

(1) Mr. BALAKRISHNA MUDALIAR, Mitta Zamindar of Marandahalli Salem Dist. writes under date 17th June, 1925:—"The life reading furnished by you last year was carefully examined by me and I found every thing correct.

(2) JAGJIWAN DAYAL'S Bungalow,

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31—12—21.

Dear Sir,

I am glad to inform you that I am perfectly satisfied with your answers to my 5 questions and I saw a further proof of the same by GOD HANUMAN Appearing in my dream last night.

(SD.) DHANESWAR VAJIROM

(3) Basavangudy, 28-10-24.

Dear Sir,

As some of the answers to my questions I sent on the 25th March last, and the answers were sent by you on the 30th, have proved true and in the hope that other answers will also prove true, I wish to propitiate "SRI GOD ANJANEYA" by sending Rs. 5 for MANGALA HARTHI.

(SD.) N. G. RANGAYYA, B.A., B.E., Ex Engineer.

(4) Indore city, 27-11-25

Respected Sir,

With ref. to your favor in reply to my question letter "Baroda D/2-10-24, I herewith beg to take liberty and thank you sincerely at the same time, as your kind information to my Quest. 3 has astonished me by proving quite correct as you will find from this letter, i.e., I am writing this from Indore and I get employed here exact'y in 24th January 1926 as you stated about 3 months' time before.

(SD.) FARHAT ALI.

APPLY TO:—

Prof. T. S. KRISHNASWAMI IYER,
ASTROLOGER, VILLUPURAM, P. O.,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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"VITA" TRAGEDY CASE.

MISLEADING NEWSPAPER POSTERS.

JUDGMENT RESERVED FOR WEDNESDAY.

Further hearing was resumed on Saturday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, of the case in which Captain W. E. Grant of the s.s. "Vita", is charged with rash act as well as under Indian Merchants' Shipping Act with negligence as a result of which six lives were lost at Cutch Mandvi on the 4th of May last.

Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, Barristerat-Law and Dr. Daruwala, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Kampani, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while the accused was defended by Mr. Binning, instructed by Mr Urban, Solicitor. Mr. Blunt, Solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the B. I. S. N. Co.

MISLEADING NEWSPAPER POSTERS.

At the outset Dr. Daruwalla drew the attention of the Magistrate on the posters of the "Evening News" and "Indian Daily Mail" which he held in his hand and pointed out the misleading headlines "Verdict in Vita case Captain to be acquitted" etc. and said the newspapers had already as if decided the case before the Magistrate had delivered judgment. Mr. Patel in joining Dr. Daruwalla also protested against the misrepresentation made by the newspapers concerned.

His Worship said the best thing for the man who spent an anna lured by the glaring headlines was to prosecute the offending newspapers with cheating.

Mr. Patel: That is a better course.

The hearing was then resumed and Major Gilroy was examined for the defence.

Major Paul Knighton Gilroy of E. G. Hospital, said the Captain had called on him on May 8th and he advised him to stay in the hospital. He again called the next day when his temperature was 103. He remained in the hospital till 15th May. He was not shamming illness.

"MACHWAWALA'S EVIDENCE."

Tyeb Jan Mohmed, a "Machwawala" at Cutch Mandvi was then examined by Mr. Binning. He said on the day in question his "machwa" was alongside the s.s. "Vita". The Agent of B. I. S. N. paid witness for landing passengers. After the steamer arrived and laid anchor the water police gave signal and the "Machwawalas" went to the steamer. It was a swift running tide at the time of the incident. Witness was on the lee side. There were 20 boats on the lee side and on the other side were two boats. During the month of May they always went on the lee side. There were six gang ways. To each gangway about six "Machwas" were attached. "Machwawalas" went up the boat and brought the luggage of the passengers and brought to their "Machwa." The tindal of "Nanikichdi" was an experienced sailor. Witness saw "Nanikichdi" sinking. He (witness) was going with his passengers when he heard the shouts and saw "Nanikichdi" sink. The sinking boat had unfurled its sails when it sank. It sank a ship's length from s.s. "Vita". Witness saw two "Machwas" going to the rescue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patel, witness said he had spoken the truth. It is not true that his "Machwa" was sunk two days before the incident. Later on witness said his "Machwa" was sunk two days before the incident and on the day in question he was with his brother's "Machwa." Witness was shown a photograph of a boat and he said that that type of the boat was not seen in Cutch Mandvi.

Mr. Binning protesting said that it was tried by the prosecution to show that the defence had put a false photograph.

Mr. Patel:—We can't help it, he is your witness.

Witness continuing said his "Machwa" was not stuck in the "nal" on the 4th of May. He sold his "Machwa" for 200 *koris*. He was sitting on the stern when the accident occurred. He did not see "Nanikichdi" near the stern but saw it leaving the ship. He did not hear any shouts as he was at a great distance. There were three "Machwas" near the gangway. It takes ten minutes to half an hour to reach the shore from the boat. On the 4th of May it took him half an hour to reach the "Vita'. At that day "Vita" had anchored at a distance of mile and a half. When there was a storm boats did not anchor at Mandvi port. If the boat was late in the evening "Machwas" were not allowed by the police to approach the boat. The passengers were disembarked following morning. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s boats arrived at Cutch Mandvi on fixed days. Witness had seen "Nanikichdi" after it was salvaged. There was no sail on it. One of the two boats who went to the rescue of the drowning men was directed by the Water Police to go to the assistance. The owner of that boat told witness next day that he was told by the police to go to the rescue.

Mr. Binning closed the defence case at this stage.

Mr. Binning said he would not address the Court on the merit of the case.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Patel then for the prosecution made a brief speech. Coming to the evidence of the defence and particularly that of the Harbour Master and the Assistant Port Officer Mr. Patel said there was something like a soft corner in their hearts to save a comrade in trouble. It was but human on their part, he submitted, to err on the side of leniency. He then pointed out the discrepancies in the evidence of the Harbour Master in which he first said that the velocity of the wind at the time of the incident was 16 miles an hour and then came down to 9 miles. He also said that it was dangerous to lower boats in storm while the weather chart showed moderate breeze and moderate wind at that particular hour. The condition of the sea, Mr. Patel submitted, was not such as to warrant it as dangerous and it was the duty of the Captain to lower the life boats.

Referring to the legal aspect of the case counsel submitted that without danger to his own vessel it was the duty of the Captain to rescue the men in trouble. It was not proved by the defence that the Captain's ship was in danger or would have been in danger if assistance was rendered to the drowning men. The Indian Merchants's Shipping Act imposed an imperative duty upon the Captain to rescue men in danger no matter if other boats or "machwas" were rendering assistance or not. Although it was practical and easy for the Captain to do so he had failed and he urged His Worship, therefore, to convict him.

The Magistrate reserved judgment till Wednesday next.

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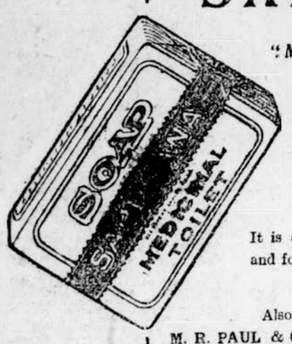

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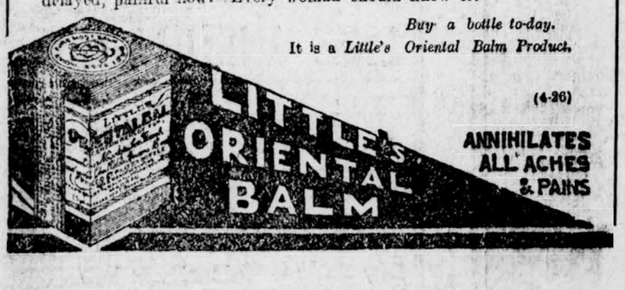

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